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FURTHER SOVIET REACTION TO U.S. NUCLEAR TEST

More on Press Conference

PM141527 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Apr 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "For the Ending of the Arms Race; Press Conference in Moscow"]

[Text] On 14 April a press conference was held at the USSR Foreign Ministry press center for Soviet and foreign journalists in connection with the Soviet Government statement on the carrying out of a nuclear explosion in the United States. Taking part were G.M. Korniyenko, USSR first deputy foreign minister; Marshal of the Soviet Union S.F. Akhromeyev, chief of general staff of the Armed Forces and first deputy defense minister of the USSR; and A.M. Petrosyants, chairman of the USSR State Committee for the Utilization of Atomic Energy.

The statement at the opening of the press conference said that the Soviet leadership proceeds from the premise that there is no task more important and crucial right now than halting the growth of the danger of war and sparing mankind from the nuclear threat.

Fully determined to achieve a fundamental improvement in the development of world events, the Soviet Union has defined the struggle for halting the arms race and preventing it in space and for completely eliminating nuclear and other weapons of mass annihilation by the end of the century as the central avenue of its foreign policy for the years to come.

Common sense and the conclusions of authoritative specialists says that a foundation to the process of eliminating nuclear arms can be laid most effectively and at the same time most simply by means of the total cessation of tests of these weapons. The nuclear systems already in service would not be improved and the creation of new ones would be virtually impossible.

There is very objective prerequisite today for a mutually acceptable solution, encroaching on no one's security, to the question of a total ban on nuclear explosions with the establishment of strict verification [kontrol] of the observance of such a ban. All that is needed is the political will.

Guided by the desire to set a good example and to give the necessary impetus to the cause of nuclear disarmament, the Soviet Union took a bold step in August last year -- it introduced a unilateral moratorium on all nuclear explosions. For this it had to suspend the fulfillment of the relevant program and embark on certain military and economic expenditures.

Announced initially for the period through the end of 1985, our moratorium has twice been extended. On each occasion the Soviet Union has honestly issued a warning that the unilateral moratorium cannot be endless and that there is a limit beyond which the USSR will be unable to go. This limit is determined by the interests of our country's security and the security of our allies.

Unfortunately, the U.S. leadership did not stand the test of its responsibility and literally blew up a unique chance to halt the nuclear arms race in Nevada on 10 April. Under these conditions the 11 April Soviet Government statement that henceforth it is freed from its unilaterally adopted commitment to refrain from conducting any nuclear explosions was no surprise to anyone, I believe.

At the same time, it was emphasized that the Soviet Union is prepared to reintroduce at any time the moratorium on all nuclear tests, given a U.S. reciprocal readiness to introduce such a moratorium. Here it is once again up to Washington to reply.

Our proposal to begin talks without delay regarding a total nuclear test ban is also still on the U.S. Administration's desk. The USSR is ready for any form of such talks -- bilateral, trilateral, multilateral -- provided the matter leads to an agreement being reached.

In the light of recent events it is our profound conviction that the problem of banning nuclear weapons tests is not only not being removed from the agenda but, on the contrary, is becoming still more acute, and the Soviet Union intends for its part to strive with unremitting vigor to resolve it.

Replies were given to numerous questions from journalists.

Question: Could you explain from a military viewpoint the importance of banning nuclear tests?

Answers: A nuclear test ban is a serious and real measure to limit the nuclear arms race. An end to nuclear explosions will "freeze" the further development of nuclear ammunition technology and, consequently, will delay and perhaps even halt the creation [sozdaniye] of new models of ammunition and will slow down the development [razrabotka] of new kinds and types of nuclear means (carriers). The quantitative buildup of nuclear charges would also be halted at the same time. A nuclear test ban would erect a barrier in the way of the creation [sozdaniye] of various kinds of nuclear charges for space strike arms under the "star wars" program. In short, ending nuclear explosions is one of the reliable paths leading to the reduction of nuclear arsenals.

Question: Through Washington's fault, the USSR's unilateral moratorium on nuclear explosions did not become bilateral and did not stop nuclear tests. Was this Soviet act justified?

Answer: In declaring a unilateral moratorium on nuclear explosions, the USSR demonstrated its determination to strive in practice, using, among other things, the force of its own example, for an end to the nuclear arms race. The Soviet moratorium made the problem of ending nuclear tests one of the central issues in world politics. It vividly illuminated who is really in favor of eliminating the nuclear threat and makes the elimination of nuclear weapons the objective of his practical policy, and who, while getting away with peace-loving words, seeks to build up his nuclear might at an accelerated pace.

This Soviet act evoked a wide, positive response throughout the world, and roused and spurred into action the forces which are in favor of ending nuclear explosions and starting a movement toward a nuclear-free world. As a result even now, when through the fault of the United States the Soviet moratorium has ceased to operate, the question of ending nuclear tests remains at the center of the world community's attention. In other words, a more favorable situation has been created for the continuation of the struggle for a total ban on nuclear tests. All this makes it possible to consider our action justified, despite the fact that it has not yet brought complete success.

Question: Washington justifies its refusal to end nuclear tests in terms of the difficulties of verification [kontrol]. What can be said about that?

Answer: M.S. Gorbachev's statements have dealt precisely, clearly, and in detail with verification. Questions of verification pose no problem. First, the seismological stations which the USSR and the United States have are able to carry out verification reliably, and moreover their technical potential is improving constantly. Second, we can make use of international seismological data, and in particular we can take advantage of the proposal of the leaders of the six states in this connection. Third -- most important -- the Soviet side is prepared, if necessary, to accept on-site inspections.

Question: Washington resorts to various kinds of maneuvers in order to avoid resolving the problem of a nuclear test ban. What lies behind this?

Answer: The Soviet Government statement says that Washington conceals behind these actions its intention of continuing to threaten mankind with the nuclear sword. The United States continues to seek military superiority over the Soviet Union, and the NATO bloc over the Warsaw Pact Organization. It is for this purpose that nuclear charges are being tested for new types of nuclear weapons: MX, Trident-2, and Midgetman ballistic missiles, as well as for space-strike arms under the "star wars" plan. The U.S. President himself recently spoke about this.

There are no other reasons. The various "arguments," like the U.S. lag in nuclear tests, the need to maintain a "deterrence" potential, references to the inadequacy of verification [kontrol] -- all this is misinformation of the public. For a long time the U.S. Administration has taken refuge behind the problem of verification, a problem of its own devising. When the USSR said that there were no verification problems, that it agreed to any form of verification, international included, it turned out that the U.S. leading circles did not want a nuclear test ban.

Question: What damage has the USSR sustained during the moratorium?

Answer: The USSR has suffered a certain amount of damage from the military viewpoint, of course. But the political benefits of this step in the struggle to halt nuclear tests and limit the nuclear arms race have been greater than the purely military damage.

Question: What is the USSR's stance on nuclear tests by other countries, including France?

Answer: The USSR's attitude toward nuclear tests is precise and clear. We advocate the complete cessation of nuclear weapon tests everywhere. And the USSR and the United States must set an example in this respect as the states possessing the biggest nuclear potentials. We believe that the other nuclear powers, including France and Britain, must join in a nuclear test ban.

Question: What steps will the USSR take in the event of U.S. aggression against Libya?

Answer: The main thing here is to prevent U.S. aggression against this country, as against any other state. The Soviet Union is doing all it can in this sphere. But I think it might be counterproductive to say now what the USSR would do and when. That is all I would say in reply to your question on Libya.

The press conference participants answered some other questions posed by journalists.

Bogachev Contrasts Policies

LD141523 Moscow TASS in English 1402 GMT 14 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow April 14 TASS -- Follows commentary by Vladimir Bogachev, TASS military news analyst:

The U.S. Administration declares in public that the ultimate goal of the United States is the total elimination of nuclear weapons, but at the same time announces its plans to expand the American plants producing nuclear materials for missile warheads, bombs and artillery shells. President Reagan urges physicists to pool their efforts so as to ensure the use of the atom solely for mankind's benefit, and soon after that orders a modernization of a nuclear test range, which will cost the American taxpayers almost two billion dollars.

As if jeering at the common sense of the Americans, the U.S. Administration claims that the sole reliable way to disarmament lies through a build-up of nuclear weapons by the United States. He also maintains that a militarisation of outer space can be prevented only by placing thousands of nuclear systems, many of which will be tipped with nuclear warheads, in near-earth space.

If one is to believe Washington, to make the nuclear weapons "obsolete" they should be first modernized, and in order to make them "powerless" it is necessary to increase the yield and accuracy of the American nuclear warheads. In conformity with that reckless concept the U.S. Administration categorically refused to follow the Soviet Union's example and put an end to all nuclear blasts, motivating its decision by the claim that renunciation of nuclear testing will prevent a modernization of American nuclear weapons. This stand by Washington most clearly reveals the real essence of the American "disarmament concept."

The Soviet Government is deeply convinced that an end to nuclear explosions would strongly slow down the nuclear weapons race, would make it possible to start practically eliminating that mass destruction weapon. For almost nine months the USSR refrained from conducting nuclear explosions, thus giving the U.S. Administration a chance to confirm through practical actions its statements about the striving for a nuclear-free world, and join in the Soviet moratorium.

The general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee has proposed the U.S. President to meet soon in one of the European capitals to reach agreement on an end to nuclear testing. Washington's answer to that proposal was yet another nuclear explosion in Nevada, which demonstrated for the whole world to see its moral and political weakness and placed the interests of the military-industrial complex above those of the American people.

Under these conditions the Soviet Union was forced to announce that from now on it is free from its unilateral commitment to refrain from any nuclear explosions. At the same time the Soviet Union will further persistently press ahead for the resolution of the problem of testing in the interests of the whole mankind.

The USSR is prepared for any form of talks with the USA on that issue, for any type of agreement provided things go towards reaching agreement on a ban on nuclear explosions.

## 'Insolent Challenge'

PM141443 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Apr 86 First Edition p 5

[Own correspondent A. Tolkunov dispatch under the general headline "Blow to the Peoples' Hopes: The United States Has Conducted a New Nuclear Explosion in Nevada": "An Irresponsible Step"]

[Text] New York, 11 Apr -- A crimson dawn broke over the Nevada desert. In a symbolic act of civil disobedience Americans crossed the test range perimenter one after another. Several activists from Greenpeace, the antinuclear organization, has already infiltrated the range in protest at the explosion being prepared there. They were immediately arrested. In all, around 100 people were arrested. Demonstrations against the tests have been held in many U.S. cities....

But the bomb was still detonated. Why? According to the official statement, this U.S. explosion, the ninth during the Soviet Union's unilateral moratorium, was necessary. Why? To develop [rzrabotka] new warheads for the MX ICBM's and for the Trident-2 missiles for submarines. These and subsequent tests planned for the near future will provide an opportunity to "check out" the new systems' ability to survive a nuclear strike and will be designed to "trigger" an X-ray laser -- one of the main components of the "star wars weapons" that are being developed [razrabatyvat].

For more than 8 months now our country, fulfilling its unilateral moratorium, has urged the elaboration of an all-embracing treaty and has put forward more and more new initiatives in this sphere. We have sincerely striven to realize the hopes for a peaceful nonnuclear future for all peoples on earth.

Our appeal has not been heeded. And it was not headed because some people still clung to the hope of achieving strategic superiority.

That is why there is now such feverish activity in the Pentagon, the Livermore, and Los Alamos nuclear laboratories, and the headquarters of the largest nuclear subcontractors. The arms race is being launched not only on earth but also in space -- after all, the new explosions are already intended for the development [razrabotka] of "star wars weaponry."

Such is Washington's irresponsible course and the White House's insolent challenge to all mankind.

## Test Draws Protests

PM141906 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Apr 86 Morning Edition p 5

[Own correspondent L. Koryavin Dispatch: "Explosion in Nevada and Explosion of Alarm"]

[Text] Washington -- The United States has held another nuclear test in Nevada. As soon as it was reported on ABC TV a title reading "Nuclear Test" appeared on the screen. But instead of shots of Nevada there were scenes showing zinc coffins covered with the Stars and Stripes. There had been a "slipup" -- the operators had played the wrong film. They showed excerpts from a report on the shipment to the United States of the remains of U.S. servicemen who died during the dirty war in Vietnam....

But the coffins were a convincing illustration of the report on the new test of the deadly weapon which threatens to turn the living earth into mankind's nuclear grave. In Pentagon circles it is being pointed out that the "experiment" of involving the current explosion in Nevada was to test the impact of radiation on missile warheads. No secret is made of the fact that the plans for improving nuclear weapons and testing them are intimately bound up with the program for expediting the production of components of the so-called "Strategic Defense Initiative," that is, with the creation of "star wars" weapons.

Nuclear explosions are organically linked with the creation of the so-called nuclear-charged X-ray laser to give these weapons unprecedented destructive force.

The Nevada test reflected the strategic concept of U.S. ruling circles, which are gambling on a "strong America." In U.S. militarist circles it is cynically stated that the present explosion in Nevada will "give away" to other tests to follow in the very near future -- 16 are planned in all, official U.S. Department of Energy circles are stressing.

The new nuclear tests in Nevada generated a wave of condemnation in the United States. In the region directly adjacent to the Nevada test site there are now more than 200 demonstrators who have stated that they are ready to prevent the explosion at the risk of their lives. The police have stopped them. But neither the police nor the U.S. authorities can stop the broad wave of protest which is currently sweeping over the United States in connection with the latest nuclear weapons test.

It was opposed by Senator Cranston, who stressed that U.S. nuclear policy is not in America's national interests.

Protest against the nuclear explosion is being voiced from the Nevada test site to Congress. The protesters are demanding that the United States heed the voice of reason and stop the tests, stop playing with fire.

## Grassroots Opinion Cited

PM140849 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Apr 86 First Edition p 4

[Own correspondent G. Vasilyev report: "Grassroots' Movement: Reasonable America Is Against Nuclear Explosions"]

[Text] New York, 9 Apr -- Before sitting down to write this report I looked through the latest newspapers which I had just bought as a street kiosk. My eye was immediately caught by a report in THE NEW YORK TIMES: "At the test range in Nevada preparations are underway for the next nuclear explosion. It will most likely take place in the next few days.

....Sometimes in Las Vegas, a city famous throughout America for its gaming houses, a distant rumble is heard, after which people feel a slight tremor of the ground beneath their feet. The dissolute rich fall silent for a minute and the roulette wheels stop for a moment. At the Nevada testing range, 70 miles northwest of Las Vegas, they are exploding nuclear devices and testing the latest types of weapons of mass destruction.

The once again of wheel of fortune spins and passions flare.

There is something symbolic about this juxtaposition of the gaming houses, bathed in neon light and gripped by feverish emotion, and thedeep underground silos where thermonuclear death rages. Something reminiscent of feasting at a time of plague. Something which becomes a symbol of the America of the Pentagonites, the weapons manufacturers, the "theorists" from right-wing "think tanks," all those fanatical fighters against communism who are prepared to jeopardize the future of the world, the future of mankind.

But in Nevada, as in any other American state, there are also completely ordinary people, people who work to earn their crust of bread, who raise their children, who are worried about their future in the shadow of nuclear apocalypse. They regard the underground shocks whose epicenter is in their neighborhood as a stimulus to action. I called the local section of the American peace test organization in Las Vegas. This association of peace-loving Americans became known to the country after mass demonstrations and acts of civic disobedience near the fence of the testing range last November, on the threshold of the Geneva summit conference.

"We are now preparing for new protest demonstrations," I was told by Nancy Hale, one of the organization's national coordinators. "Despite appeals from all over the world, the Pentagon is continuing its nuclear weapon tests. This is a challenge to world public opinion and a slap in the face for those Americans who are unequivocally in favor of ending explosions and of the United States responding with positive actions to the Soviet moratorium on all nuclear tests."

Millions of ordinary Americans, alarmed, worried, and indignant, speak through Nancy Hale, a mother of three who came to Nevada from her native Oregon to make what contribution she could to the great and noble cause of saving the world from the nuclear plague. And what do the experts think about all this, those who are capable of assessing the present situation from the viewpoint of the global problems of world policy?

Arthur Cox is well known in Washington, author of a number of books on Soviet-American relations and an expert in the sphere of military strategy. In a recent book Cox wrote about the great significance which would be attached to the conclusion of a Soviet-American treaty on a general nuclear test ban: "It would show the whole world the determination of the two great powers to end the nuclear arms race...What would be the point of trying to create costly new types of arms, if you could not test them?...The Soviets are ready to sign such a treaty tomorrow..."

"How do I assess the present situation? Extremely alarming, to put it mildly," Cox answered my question. "The U.S. Administration's categorical rejection of a moratorium and the Pentagon's intention of continuing nuclear explosions with a view to developing sophisticated types of arms are a blow against hopes for progress. Yet M.S. Gorbachev has clearly demonstrated that the Soviet Union is prepared for serious talks; it has extended the moratorium and agreed to certain forms of on-site inspection."

In Arthur Cox' opinion the White House's frankly negative position on the question of banning nuclear tests is the result of increased activeness by the extreme right and the most aggressive and militarist elements both within the administration and around it. The best-known representatives of these forces, he says, are Richard Perle, assistant secretary of defense; Fred Ikle, deputy Pentagon chief; Kenneth Adelman, chief of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency; General Abrahamson, leader of the SDI program, and, of course, their spiritual mentor, nuclear maniac and "father" of the hydrogen bomb, physicist Edward Teller. They believe that by mobilizing its economic and technological resources and using vast funds, the United States will forge ahead in sophisticated types of armaments, achieve a position of strategic superiority, and be able to dictate its will to the Soviet Union and the whole world.

"And what do you think?"

"I think that in present conditions, when mountains of nuclear explosives have been stockpiled, military-strategic superiority has become pointless. Nuclear weapons cannot be an instrument of reasonable foreign policy."

Arthur Cox heads the American Committee on East-West Accord. This is a public organization whose leaders include well-known Americans involved in Soviet-American relations, former ambassadors, military figures, big businessmen, and scientists. In Reagan's America today, these people have been "shut out" onto the periphery of the country's political life. But they are active and express their opinion, which reflects the sentiments of relatively large U.S. circles, those who are worried about Washington's policy of confrontation.

It is no exaggeration to say that the question of ending or continuing nuclear weapon tests is the focal point of the attention of millions of people today. People's attitude toward it has become the litmus paper by which the position of a praticular figure or organization on the main problem of our times can be defined very simply and highly accurately. The Soviet proposal to the United States together with the other nuclear powers to reach agreement on ending nuclear explosions, a proposal backed up by the Soviet moratorium, opened up a real, effective path toward curbing the arms race. It is hard to submerge this proposal in the quagmire of sticky debates about individual types of arms and armed forces and about who has more of what -- debates which have become Washington's customary means of evading Soviet proposals without openly saying "no" to them.

The Soviet moratorium and the USSR's persistent efforts to bring the United States into the process of slowing down and then reversing the nuclear race could not fail to make a great impression on the American public. Seeking to counteract this effect, the U.S. Administration began to advance one pretext after another for saying "no" and escaping the blame. First they said that the United States was lagging behind the Soviet Union in terms of the number of nuclear tests carried out, and that therefore it must "catch up with" the USSR. This dishonest fabrication was speedily exposed. Having failed with one ruse, they started talking about the difficulties of verifying the observance of a nuclear test ban. But this "argument" did not last long either. The Soviet Union officially announced that it is prepared for certain forms of on-site monitoring of the observance of a possible agreement. And today, robbed of its last disguise, the White House states without beating about the bush: We will continue tests in order to create new types of arms.

THE WASHINGTON POST has just published an article by Walter Pinkus, saying that, as is clear from Energy Department budget documents, the Reagan administration, which is already financing the biggest American nuclear weapon production program in the last 20 years, seeks the appropriation of additional resources for the expansion of nuclear weapon production capacities capable of producing these weapons in still larger quantities in the nineties. Among other things, the author of the article indicates, the department seeks the appropriation of resources for the construction of modern new laboratories which will study the possibility of using the energy of nuclear explosions to create beam weapons within the framework of SDI.

The nuclear explosion carried out at the Nevada range 22 March aroused a wave of indignation which was felt throughout the country. The ostentatious, defiant step taken by the U.S. Administration on the eve of the expiry of the moratorium announced by the Soviet Union was seen by people of goodwill as a challenge to public opinion and an outrage against the Americans' post-Geneva hopes. People of various political views and different social positions are taking part in protests and acts aimed at bringing the rabid "hawks" to their senses: workers and housewives, students and office workers, politicians and religious figures.

I look through the newspapers of recent days.

New York. The city council of America's biggest megalopolis adopted a resolution calling on the Washington administration to join in the Soviet moratorium on nuclear tests and renounce the "star wars" program.

Washington. Representatives of a large group of American women's organizations are picketing the White House. In a letter to President Reagan they call on him "for the sake of our children and future generations to stop nuclear explosions... and enter into talks with the Soviet Union to conclude a treaty on a mutual, verifiable nuclear test ban."

I could cite more examples. Indeed, the confrontation over the question of a nuclear test ban has considerably "shaken" America. Actions in favor of curbing the nuclear genie have become a "grassroots movement," as they call it here. Even in small settlements, at the spring session of the municipal councils in the last few days one of the urgent problems of life under discussion has been that of how to influence the Reagan administration to respond positively to the Soviet Union's appeal for an end to nuclear tests.

Sentiments locally must be taken into account by the congressmen and senators, many of whom are soon to run for reelection. As already reported, at the end of February the U.S. House of Representatives adopted a resolution, after a fierce debate, calling on the President to immediately resume talks with the Soviet Union with a view to concluding a treaty on a general and complete nuclear weapon test ban. Preparations are now under way on Capitol Hill for the discussion of a draft resolution submitted to the House of Representatives by Patricia Schroeder (the draft already has 85 cosignatories) and a similar draft from Senators Cranston, Hatfield, Kerry, and Simon providing for the cessation of appropriations for American nuclear tests for as long as the USSR continues its moratorium.

All this -- the noisy debates on Capitol Hill, the private discussions in quite "backwoods" towns, the demonstrations by mass public organizations, the personal opinions expressed by well-known scientists and politicians -- indicates that America longs for the reason, common sense, and realism which are now in such short supply in the country's policy.

CHERVOV EXPLAINS EUROPEAN MISSILE BALANCE

AU141303 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 10 Apr 86 p 6

[Article by Colonel General Nikolay Chervov: "The Soviet Proposal On Intermediate-Range Missiles; Important Issue of Security in Europe"]

[Text] In the joint Soviet-American statement on the results of the meeting between CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev and U.S. President R. Reagan in Geneva, the representatives of the two states favored the speedy achievements of progress in spheres where points of concurrence exist, including in particular the idea of a preliminary agreement on intermediate-range missiles in Europe.

Thus, both sides have great responsibility with regard to realizing this achieved agreement. Without a bilateral endeavor it is impossible to achieve real progress here. Concrete deeds are needed, leading to attainment of the set objective.

Regarding the USSR, it affirms with word and deed its firm intention to achieve the fulfillment of the Geneva agreement. It exerts a maximum effort to rid Europen of nuclear weapons completely -- both intermediate-range as well as tactical weapons. The appropriate Soviet proposals are laying on the negotiating table in Geneva. The USSR's goodwill is attested to by the measures it has unilaterally adopted: suspending the further deployment of intermediate-range missiles in Europe; rescinding the state of alert of a part of the SS-20 missiles which have been deployed in retaliation to the American Pershing-2 and cruise missiles; as well as dismantling their fixed installations.

In his statement of 15 January Mikhail Gorbachev submitted a radical new proposal -- the proposal to liquidate Soviet and American intermediate-range missiles in the European zone. What is involved here are, on the American side, the Pershing-2 and cruise missiles deployed in Western Europe and, on the Soviet side, the intermediate-range missiles deployed in that region. The United States and USSR will physically liquidate these missiles and will not transfer them to other regions or hand them over to other countries. Following the fulfillment of these commitments, one envisages thorough and strict supervision, national and international, with all means, including on-site verification (inspection).

The new Soviet proposal is flexible and constructive. It creates realistic prerequisites for an agreement, taking into consideration the USSR's expressed willingness to conclude this agreement with the United States on the liquidation of intermediate-range missiles in the European region, without any immediate connection with the problems of strategic weapons and outer space. The only requirement is that the United States does not supply its strategic missiles and intermediate-range missiles to other countries (that would block the channel for possible circumvention of the future agreement) and Britain and France do not increase their corresponding nuclear weapons (issues concerning this problem could be the subject of a direct exchange of view with Britain and France).

It is not difficult to see what the fact that the nuclear weapons of Britain and France are not counted means. It involves a compromise variant that disturbs the logic of the arms race. It would be unnatural if, at a time when the United States and the USSR were to reduce their nuclear potential, Britain and France were to increase the quantity of their nuclear weapons. Even now their missiles have more than 500 nuclear warheads, and in the coming decade their number will reach 1,200 units. Under conditions of radical reduction of the appropriate U.S. and USSR nuclear weapons (by 50 percent, to 6,000 nuclear projectiles for both sides) and the liquidation of the American and Soviet intermediate-range missiles in the European region, the share of the British and French nuclear potential in the mutual strategic correlation between NATO and the Warsaw Pact would substantially increase. In other words, the realization of the British and French plans -- in case an agreement with the United States is reached -- would lead to NATO's unilateral military advantages.

Therefore, London and Paris' commitment not to increase their nuclear weapons would constitute a positive contribution to the common project of nuclear disarmament. They would ensure strategic stability in a period when a radical reduction in USSR and U.S. nuclear weapons would be taking place.

The Soviet program of nuclear disarmament submitted by Mikhail Gorbachev on 15 January also solves the issue of Soviet intermediate-range missiles in the country's eastern part.

In that region, our intermediate-range devices face the corresponding devices of the United States, which has here about 400 intermediate-range delivery aircraft (the aerial power on 7 aircraft carriers, the F-16 aircraft in Japan, the F-16 and F-4 aircraft in South Korea, in the Philippines, the long-range cruise missiles on the combat vessels Iowa, Missouri, and so forth). The USSR is willing to solve the issue of its intermediate-range missiles in Asia. According to the Soviet program, in 15 years there would be no missiles of any kind there. But at the same time one has to resolve the question of what to do about the American intermediate-range devices deployed in the Far East.

The assertions that the USSR has begun transferring SS-20 missiles from the East to the West are not responsible. The Soviet side has declared more than once that it has no intention of doing anything of the sort. The United States could be reproached for having the same intentions with regard to the transfer of its Pershing-2 missiles to Europe. Well, should additional guarantees be necessary, it would obviously be possible to come to a special agreement that Soviet intermediate-range missiles will not be transferred from the Asian to the European regions -- with corresponding commitments regarding the U.S. missiles. The existing modern devices make the supervision of such an agreement possible.

In harmony with the Soviet nuclear disarmament program other important issues are also being resolved -- the issues of Soviet operational-tactical missiles of enhanced range which have been deployed in retaliation for the Pershing-2 and cruise missiles, and the tactical weapons. If the American intermediate-range missiles in Europe were to be completely liquidated, then the presence of the Soviet operational-tactical missiles deployed there would also become unnecessary. The liquidation of tactical nuclear weapons -- by all nuclear states -- is envisaged in the program's second stage (beginning in 1990). Thus, in that sphere, too, the USSR is not thinking about any advantages for itself. We want only one thing -- to reduce the level of nuclear counterweight, reinforce general security, and free people from the burden of nuclear weapons.

The liquidation of American and Soviet intermediate-range missiles in Europe would be an important step which would lead to a rapid turn for the better on the European Continent and be favorably reflected in the world situation. A path would be cleared toward a radical reduction of nuclear weapons and their consequent total liquidation. This step can be taken immediately; it is not necessary to waste time with other issues. Now everything depends only on the political will of the American side, on its willingness to use not words but real deeds to fulfill -- constructively and on a bilaterally acceptable basis -- the mutual commitment aimed at accelerating the solution of this problem, enshrined in the joint declaration of 21 November 1985.

## 'AGGRESSIVE DESIGNS' BETRAY U.S. GLOBAL POLICY

PM141101 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 11 Apr 86 Second Edition p 3

[Candidate of Economic Sciences Yu. Katasonov article under the rubric "United States -- Locomotive of Militarism": "Strategy of Total Adventurism"]

[Text] There are U.S. doctrines, strategies, and strategic concepts without number, as the saying goes. Despite being verbally disguised as defensive, the essence and substance of these strategic aims are betrayed, as they say, by aggressive designs. Designs on a literally global scale, which threaten peace and international security in all parts of the planet and are being realized ostentatiously, arrogantly, and in disregard of the world community's opinion.

The "administration's determination" -- recently announced in Washington -- to continue the planned nuclear test program has been perceived not only as Washington's unceremonious response to the USSR's urgent appeal to subscribe to its unilateral moratorium on all nuclear explosions. It is a challenge to the world public and to the overwhelming majority of the world's states which demand an end to nuclear weapon tests as the first step to banning and eliminating nuclear weapons everywhere. It is further graphic evidence that the U.S. Administration is not inclined to halt the material preparation for war.

"The Reagan administration," S. Hoffmann, the American specialist in international affairs, writes, "has brought with it a cruel, all-embracing strategy aimed at securing nuclear superiority, waging ideological, political, and economic war, changing the world correlation of forces -- all at Moscow's expense -- and removing elements of cooperation from Soviet-American rivalry." All this is subordinated to confrontation, and not only with our country, in the main direction for Washington politicians and strategists -- the military direction.

In point of fact, the same thing is even acknowledged in official documents of the Washington administration. Thus, the "Defense Directives for 1984-1988" state: "The United States must declare economic and technical war on the Soviet Union in peacetime, develop weapons which the Russians will find it hard to counter with anything, impose disproportionately large military expenditure on them, open up new spheres of military rivalry...."

The material embodiment of such a pretentious and adventurist aim is the huge program which is currently being implemented for the "rearmament of America" with the illusory aim of achieving U.S. superiority over the USSR and NATO superiority over the Warsaw Pact. The core of the program is the creation and deployment of a number of nuclear first-strike systems both inside and outside the United States itself, primarily in Western Europe. The United States is putting its "star wars" program into top gear. It is drawing certain NATO allies into this disastrous plan, making them accomplices in a new and still more dangerous round of the arms race.

Washington's aim of deliberately using strong-arm pressure methods and threats in international relations is leading to the further exacerbation of the already dangerous situation in the world. Even nuclear blackmail is not ruled out here, having its origins in the atom bomb raids on Hiroshima and Nagasaki, which, as it known, were carried out not out of any military necessity but for the purpose of intimidating the Soviet Union and making it "compliant." Since then Washington has resorted repeatedly to nuclear threats. In the period 1946 through 1975 alone, according to the Brookings Institution's figures, the question of the possible use of nuclear weapons was considered 19 times -- against the USSR, the PRC, the DPRK, and Vietnam. And in the early eighties American Government circles discussed the question of the possible use of nuclear weapons in the Near East.

The world public perceived as a gross provocation the militarist "games" conducted on the present U.S. Administration's initiative and simulating the American leadership's actions in a nuclear war. In this venture the role of the president was played by W. Rogers, former secretary of state. This "flexing of nuclear muscles" was of a particularly sinister and provocative nature against the background of the fact that many thousands of units of U.S. nuclear weapons are permanently deployed in various parts of the world and, according to U.S. and NATO military strategies, can be used by them first.

The adventurism of U.S. strategy can also be perceived in the plans and practice of the use of conventional weapons in, for example, the piratical actions against Grenada, Lebanon, and Libya, which the Pentagon calls "low-intensity conflicts." The use of American conventional weapons by gangs of counterrevolutionaries against the peoples of Nicaragua, Afghanistan, and other countries with progressive regimes is on a growing scale.

Pentagon plans also envisage the possible escalation of local conflicts into a "conventional world" war -- by way of limitless "horizontal" escalation. There are also plans for so-called "vertical" escalation, which, according to the Pentagon strategists' designs, would open up the way for a conventional war to develop into a nuclear war. The Pentagon believes that the criterion for military superiority is the ability to "dominate in escalation," that is, to ensure American predominance at all levels of the development of any conflict.

The gamble on launching "economic" and "technical" wars against the Soviet Union and on using the arms race for this occupies an important place in the strategy of total confrontation. Here, too, patently unrealizable goals are set. History has repeatedly disgraced bourgeois prophets who have predicted the Soviet Union's economic exhaustion. Our country now possesses everything it needs to make a proper reply to any challenge from imperialism.

"Psychological warfare" is an invariable constituent part of the strategy of total confrontation. It is being waged against the world of socialism and against the liberated countries which have chosen the path of independent development. "The 'psychological war' unleashed by imperialism," the 27th CPSU Congress pointed out, "can only be described as a special form of aggression, of information imperialism, trampling on the peoples' sovereignty, history and culture. It is also direct political and psychological preparation for war...This is the only possible interpretation of actions whereby people are taught to look through a gunsight at any society not to imperialism's liking."

The main direction of "psychological warfare" is unbridled anti-Sovietism and anticommunism. Its methods and substance -- chauvinism and the preaching of "American exclusivity," propaganda of violence and attempts to justify U.S. claims to imperial hegemony -- also square perfectly with the doctrine of piracy and plunder which is officially called "neoglobalism." "Psychological warfare" operations are conducted with the help of a giant propaganda machine (newspapers, magazines, radio, television, movies, and so forth). The tone is set by statesmen and politicians of all ranks and by top military officers.

Examples of such operations are provided by the present vociferous propaganda campaigns against the USSR's proposal to end nuclear tests and for the continuation of the race for nuclear and other arms, and in justification of the undeclared wars against Nicaragua, Afghanistan, Cambodia, and Angola and the aggression against Libya. The U.S. Administration has taken on the leading role in this propaganda orgy. An apt description of its activity was provided by Canadian Professor (F. Knelman) in his book "Reagan, God, and the Bomb. From Myth to Politics Under Conditions of the Nuclear Arms Race." "Ultraconservative forces which preach double-dyed anticommunism, believe in the inevitable end of the world, and argue that the "commanding place in the world' belongs to the United States," the author states, "have acceded to power in the United States...The activity of the administration, which has at its disposal the tools of destruction of the 20th and even the 21st century, is directed by people who think in terms of the 19th century." This is the somber reality of present-day America.

As Comrade M.S. Gorbachev has pointed out, the policy of total opposition and military confrontation has no future. Fleeing into the past is not an answer to the challenges of the future but, rather, an act of despair, but this does not make such a stance any less dangerous.

SDI MEANS 'DANGEROUS CONSEQUENCES' FOR EUROPE

LD132255 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1900 GMT 13 Apr 86

[Text] In a letter to Radio Moscow, Mr David Dickenson of Northwood asks: How will Moscow reciprocate if the United States deploys weapons in space? The question is answered by Nikolay Borin of our staff:

In a public statement earlier this week the Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev gave a clear-cut answer to your question, Mr Dickenson. Addressing residents of Tolyatti, a city on the Volga, Mikhail Gorbachev said: If, despite common sense, the United States persists in its line, we shall find a convincing way to reciprocate and not necessarily in space. There is nothing the United States can do that we can't in our case, the Soviet leader said. A ban on space-strike armaments is not a matter of being afraid to fall behind, but a matter or responsibility. This is why, Mr Dickenson, the Soviet Union's reply to the program of stars wars continues to be a call for a ban on deploying strike-weapons in space, just as the exploration of space for the benefit of the people of the earth remains the Soviet Union's alternative to the Strategic Defense Initiative.

It's not by chance that the words "response" and "responsibility" have one and the same root. How we respond to many challenging problems is the measure of our responsibility today. As you probably know, Mr Dickenson, the responsibility of making a choice faces not only Moscow but the capitals of Western Europe also. And it is also well known that not all of them passed the test of responsiblity when they replied to Washington's call to join this new arms race, a race which a West German author has aptly said creates a new front in the universe. By agreeing to participate in the Strategic Defense Initiative, London, Bonn, and now Rome have created a precedent fraught with the most dangerous consequences for European security. The Strategic Defense Initiative, being an extremely destabilizing system, will do nothing for the defense of Europe.

American experts, members of the Union of Concerned Scientists, feel that technically the defense of Western Europe from space is even less feasible than the defense of the United States itself. Yet, instead of taking the simple and clear-cut road to a nuclear-free Europe offered by the Warsaw Treaty countries, some of the West European capitals, including Bonn and London, are increasingly leaning towards the idea of a European Strategic Defense Initiative, a Euro-SDI. The plan is dangerous because it conceals from Europeans that the United States regard it as a useful appendage to the star wars program. The commander of the NATO armed forces in Europe, the American General Bernard Rogers, admits that a pool of West European military firms could enable the United States to buy military equipment in Western Europe at more favorable prices.

At the same time, a Euro-SDI threatens Europe not only from space. As you, Mr Dickenson, have probably noticed, the idea of such a European project originated in Bonn, where it was advanced by the Federal German Defense Minister Woerner. The minister has every support on this from Josef Strauss, a man notorious for his revanchist views and the leader of one of the most extreme right-wing parties in that country. Some of the West German politicians of this type regard SDI and Euro-SDI as something in the nature of compensation for the ban preventing Federal Germany from having nuclear weapons.

This is the reason, Mr Dickenson, why the Soviet Union is in no hurry to respond militarily to the efforts of the United States and a number of (?other) NATO countries to create a new generation of space weapons. The entire history of the postwar period, beginning from the creation of nuclear weapons, shows that Moscow has only been compelled to reciprocate challenges from the United States and its partners in an arms buildup. Today such military challenges and responses have become much more dangerous and I would like therefore to conclude our conversation today with the words from your letter, Mr Dickenson, that I fully support: Let's hope that Americans see sense over the star wars issue.

ISRAELYAN LAUDS RESPONSE TO GORBACHEV PROGRAM

LD122021 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1330 GMT 12 Apr 86

[Text] The Disarmament Conference is continuing its work in the Geneva Palace of Nations. Our correspondent, Vladimir Dmitriyev, interviewed Viktor Levonovich Israelyan, head of the Soviet delegation, who spoke about the reaction aroused at the conference by the 15 January statement of Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev:

[Begin Israelyan recording] The fraternal socialist countries gave us their full support, both in explaining this document, and in joint work at the beginning of the talks on this document at our conference. The representatives of the nonaligned states, Cuba, India, Algeria, Mexico, Argentina and many others, approved the basic tenets of Mikhail Sergeyevich's statement in their speeches, which shows that the Soviet Union's 15 January program is in harmony with the aspirations of the Nonaligned Movement.

The prolongation of the moratorium on any nuclear explosions by the Soviet Union and our proposal to begin multilateral talks at the conference on ending such tests also aroused an exceptionally favorable reaction among many states. But in this question too, placing the affair on a practical level, so to speak, was unsuccessful because of the opposition of the United States, which, as is known, stops in its tracks any proposals, bilateral, trilateral, or mutilateral.

The new ideas contained in Mikhail Sergeyevich's statement on the questions of banning chemical weapons, also met with support. In a word, the work is going on very actively and intensively. The Soviet Union, and the other socialist countries with the support of the nonaligned states, persistently aims at getting the good statements, with which the leaders of the Western world associate themselves from time to time, should be implemented as conventions, treaties, agreements on the limitation of the arms race and disarmament. [end recording]

U.S. UPHOLDING 'LOGIC' OF ARMS RACE AT GENEVA

LD132253 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1920 GMT 13 Apr 86

[V. Dmitriyev report from the "Novosti" newscast]

[Text] A regular session of the disarmament conference is continuing its work in Geneva. At the center of attention of those taking part -- and they are the representatives of 40 countries -- is the large-scale initiative of the USSR. The initiative consists of a step-by-step plan for the elimination of weapons of mass destruction. This initiative was supported by the delegations of the socialist countries, and the nonaligned and neutral states responded to it in a positive way.

There are forces at the conference, however, that are opposed to the search for practical solutions in implementing the plan for the elimination of nuclear weapons. These are, first and foremost, the United States. The American delegation, while stating in words the adherence of the United States to peace and disarmament, in fact upholds the logic of the arms race, following instructions from Washington, of course. This kind of approach certainly does not accord with the Geneva spirit. The Soviet side has stressed repeatedly that it is essential to ensure a changeover to intense work aimed at concrete results on the priority issues of the agenda of the conference. One of these is a ban on nuclear weapons tests. The proposal of our country that multilateral talks be started here on halting such tests has given rise to favorable reaction on the part of many states. We are studying with great attention and interests the Soviet initiatives set out in the statement of Gorbachev, the general secretary, says Rolf Ekeus, the head of the Swedish delegation. I believe that the disarmament conference will be able to start examining in practical terms the issues concerning the reduction of nuclear armaments in the very near future, for it is upon the solution of this that the fate of mankind depends.

COMPARISON OF PENTAGON SPOKESMAN ON BINARY WEAPONS

Moscow in Portuguese to Portugal at 2100 GMT on 12 April broadcasts a TASS Washington correspondent's report on U.S. plan to deply binary chemical weapons in Europe. The Moscow Portuguese version has been compared with the TASS version published in the 11 April Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page AA 10 and found to be identical with the following variations:

Paragraph one, last line reads: ...on that issue.

These statements by Welch at a hearing of a subcommittee of the Senate Armed Forces Committee showed with the utmost clarity that the Pentagon intends, in the near future, to start implementing its plans to create in Europe a new hotbed of great danger to both people and the environment.

He said that...(adding paragraph omitting phrase on first line of paragraph two.)

Paragraph two, line three reads: chemical rearmament program. According to Thomas picking up line five, omitting sentence, deleting lines seven and eight.

Rest of the item reads as follows: Also completed is the first stage of proving ground testing of another kind of binary munitions: the "Big Eye" air bombs. On describing the "Big Eye" chemical air bombs as a critically indispensable arms system, the Pentagon representative sincerely confessed that they are destined for launching strikes on objectives deep in enemy territory. This provides further evidence that the deployment of new U.S. chemical weapons in West Europe is in no way intended as a means of defending the Europeans.

Attempting to justify these sinister plans, Welch opted to use the worn-out propaganda fabrications regarding the United States alleged weakness in the field of chemical weapons. Yet the facts attest to the contrary. At present the United States has the world's biggest chemical weapons arsenals. In U.S. bases abroad alone, there are 55,000 tons of highly toxic nerve-gas munitions in store, as well as grenades, artillery shells, air bombs -- all in all, more than 90 types.

It should be recalled here that Washington unilaterally refused to continue negotiating with the USSR as soon as there emerged the slightest hope of a prospect of an agreement that might prevent the United States from carrying out its chemical rearmament program which, it would appear, has long since been achieved....(rewording paragraphs three and four, adding final paragraph.)

## SHEVARDNADZE RECEIVES INTERNATIONAL PARLIAMENTARIANS

LD111654 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1540 GMT 11 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow, 11 Apr (TASS) -- E.A. Shevardnadze, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of foreign affairs, today received the leaders of the international organization "Parliamentarians for Global Actions," (O. Grimsson), (R. Ter Beek), and (N. Dunlop).

E.A. Shevardnadze stressed the immutable aspiration of the Soviet Union to strive for the total and universal elimination of nuclear weapons by the end of this century. An important practical step on this road would be the cessation of all nuclear weapons tests. It was noted that on the Soviet side, serious efforts are being undertaken to solve the problem of ending nuclear tests. With this aim, in August 1985, a unilateral moratorium on nuclear explosions was established, and later extended. But the other side, the United States, refused to follow this example and join the moratorium. Completely ignoring the demands of the broad world public to end explosions, on 10 April, the United States again carried out a nuclear weapons test. They thereby frustrated the possibility of making the moratorium mutual, of getting down to curtailing the nuclear arms race in practice.

The USSR will continue to struggle persistently for the total banning of nuclear weapons tests. It is ready without delay to begin talks in any form, during which, of course, issues of monitoring [kontrol] would be examined. The Soviet position envisages the use of both national technical means of monitoring, and international procedures, including on-site inspection.

The representatives of the organization "Parliamentarians for Global Actions" told of the work being carried out by their organization in favor of nuclear disarmament, noting that at the present time, they regard the cessation of nuclear weapons tests as a prime task. They highly commended the Soviet Union's efforts in this area of the struggle against the nuclear threat and spoke in favor of continuing the battle against nuclear tests.

## 'INTERNATIONAL SITUATION: QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS'

LD120222 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 11 Apr 86

[From the "International Situation: Questions and Answers" program presented by Vyacheslav Lavrentyev, with Gennadiy Shishkin, Oleg Maksimenko, Igor Surguchev, and Viktor Levin -- not further identified]

[Excerpts] [Lavrentyev] The editorial office has been getting many letters lately in which radio listeners express their indignation at the attitude of the U.S. Administration toward the fate of the world. Surely the U.S. Government understands how serious the world situation is, and how dangerous it is now in the nuclear age to play with fire, writes Comrade Barydina from Chelyabinsk. There is probably no more noble nor more sensible aim than to destroy nuclear weapons, says a letter from Khrunov in Syzran. Why does Reagan not want to join the Soviet moratorium on nuclear explosions, or to accept other aspects of our peace proposals? I have asked Gennadiy Arkadiyevich Shishkin, Political Observer, to answer this and a number of other questions concerning Soviet-U.S. relations. Gennadiy Arkadiyevich, please.

[Shishkin] Initially, Washington justified its reluctance to stop nuclear explosions with the fact that there is, allegedly, no effective means of verification [kontrol]. But this, of course, was just a ruse. The most authoritative specialists, including Americans, have concluded that the cessation of nuclear testing can be controlled effectively by national means.

In addition, the Soviet Union has for a long time now been stating its readiness to agree to international verification and to certain on-site verification [kontrol na mestakh] measures. This clear position was confirmed decisvely by Comrade Gorbachev from the rostrum of the 27th CPSU Congress. We have said repeatedly -- the USSR is open to verification. Our interest in it is no less than others'. All-embracing and very strict verification [proverka] is probably the most important element of the disarmament process. In our view, the essence of the matter is as follows: There can be no disarmament without verification [kontrol], and there is no sense in verification [kontrol] without disarmament.

The speech by the CPSU general secretary on Soviet television on 29 March, and his proposal to hold a meeting with the U.S. President in any European capital to reach an accord on stopping all nuclear explosions, gave a powerful new impetus to the struggle of peace-loving forces to ban the testing of nuclear weapons. Appeals, calls, and resolutions urgently calling for the Soviet proposal on holding a summit meeting between the USSR and United States on the cessation of all nuclear tests to be accepted have been reaching the U.S. Administration. Reagan's refusal to meet is indicative of the moral and political weakness of the U.S. position and of a lack of readiness for positive dialogue. In essence, the U.S. Administration -- as was already clear from Reagan's statement of 14 March in response to a joint message from the leaders of Argentina, India, Mexico, Tanzania, Sweden, and Greece -- is deliberately substituting observation of the continuation of these tests in place of measures to verify compliance with an accord on the cessation of nuclear tests. In inviting the Soviet Union to send its scientists to the United States to observe the implementation of nuclear tests, Reagan has tried to divert attention from the U.S. refusal to join the moratorium and begin talks on full cessation of nuclear testing. The true underlying reason for the White House's position is evident: To Washington, renunciation of nuclear tests is undesirable since it runs counter to the true aims of the United States -- the achievement of military supremacy. This aim runs counter to the Geneva agreements, when both sides made statements about the impermissibility of nuclear war and the impossibility of winning such a war, and that the sides will not strive for nuclear supremacy.

There exists a direct, immediate correlation between relying on the continuation of nuclear tests and the star wars program. Nuclear tests are a means for creating new forms of armaments, such as nuclear pumped lasers for example, including those intended for deployment in space. The principled, honest Soviet position on the issue of stopping nuclear tests corresponds to the demands of the widest circles of the international public. The Soviet position is practically identical to the position expressed in the appeal of six states from the five continents. Apart from this, at its last session, the UN General Assembly spoke in favor with a majority of votes, for ceasing the testing of nuclear weapons. The parties of the Socialist International adopt a similar position. It is supported not only by communists and social democrats, but by liberals, conservatives, Christians, eminent public figures in the fields of science and culture, and by millions of ordinary people.

So, for 8 months already, the Soviet Union unilaterally has not conducted nuclear tests. Over the same period, the United States has carried out eight officially declared nuclear explosions and is preparing to carry out still more. The U.S. is doing this in a demonstrative way, haughtily, disregarding the opinion of the world community.

The Soviet Union will be forced to resume nuclear explosions if the United States persists in carrying out its own tests. The Soviet Union cannot inflict damage on its security. The possible resumption of Soviet tests is not the choice of the Soviet Union, but a step forced on it by the United States. In addition, the Soviet Union is full of determination to continue its tireless efforts for the cessation of all nuclear tests.

Humanity is standing at a crossroads that demands definite responsibility. The consequences of the nuclear race can become dangerously unpredictable. It is necessary to act jointly: This situation affects one and all.

Recently, high-ranking figures of the U.S. Administration have been expressing dissatisfaction at the open diplomacy of the Soviet Union; that is, that the Soviet leadership is acquainting the world public with its initiatives. Gennadiy Andreyevich Chushkin from Cheboksary writes: If the U.S. Government is really striving, as it asserts, for the strengthening of peace, then what is it in the Soviet approach which it finds disturbing?

The U.S. Administration, in its characteristic demagogic manner, is constantly striving to present itself as something that it is not. We have frequently been able to observe how the Washington hawks have now donned the garb of the peacemakers -- now of the opponents of nuclear wars, now of the supporters of stopping the arms race. But with the slightest check of the facts as to their veracity, the official actors on the Washington stage flop ignominiously. It is precisely thus that matters stand with respect to the U.S. attitude toward open diplomacy.

Everyone knows very well that the pioneer in this was Soviet Russia, which decisively broke with secret diplomacy and published all the secret, predatory treaties and appealed over the heads of governments directly to the people to take the cause of peace into their hands. Trying to rerun history, the U.S. State Department in February 1983, came out with its own program, bombastically titled, "The Democracy of Public Diplomacy." Avoiding discussion in Congress, President Reagan rushed, by way of the publication of Directive No 77, to begin the practical application of this program. Very quickly both the reason for the rush and the fact that this brand new, routine Washington doctrine had and has nothing in common either with democracy or with public diplomacy became clear. The so-called public diplomacy turned out in fact to be nothing other than a political supplement to the U.S. interventionist Rapid Deployment Forces within the framework of neoglobalism. If the United States, with the aid of the Rapid Deployment Forces, is attempting to exert military pressure on young states, then the aim of the new program is to undermine them from within, to create a fifth column within them with the aid of bribery, blackmail, and other dirty methods to bring people to power who are acceptable to the United States.

(?At the same time) yet another tendency in the activity of imperialist reaction has been continued within the framework of public diplomacy: the effort at any cost to split and weaken the movement of the peoples for defending peace. Washington spares neither efforts nor dollars on this. Participants of the antiwar movement are palmed off with various false political conceptions, such as, the thesis that the USSR and the United States being the same distance apart, or the equal responsibility of NATO and the Warsaw Pact for the sharpening of international tension. Political provocations and acts of sabotage have become the favorite tool of the Washington version of public diplomacy. Some provocateurs throw up inventions about Soviet chemical weapons in Afghanistan, others about Soviet submarines in Swedish waters, still others attempt to discover in the wilds of Africa evidence of the involvement of socialist countries in international terrorism, and others yet furiously wave the bogeyman of Soviet espionage, and so on and so forth.

True, open diplomacy which expresses the hopes of the people and, given the involvement of the people, truly democratically discusses and resolves some of the most important questions which disturb humanity is deeply alien and repulsive to the very essence of capitalism. And one need not be surprised that Washington literally went into a state of shock when it came up against the truly open diplomacy of the Soviet Union.

We are all witnesses to the enthusiasm with which, throughout the world, the Soviet program for the annihilation of weapons of mass destruction by the end of this century, put forth by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev on 15 January, was received. The program by common admission, is historic in terms of its scope and significance. Up until now, we have all been observing the incredible commotion it has aroused in the Washington corridors of power. This thorough panic has only intensified as a result of the fact that at the 27th CPSU Congress it was stressed once again that the Soviet Union intends to strive persistently for the implementation of this program, regarding this as the central purpose of its foreign policy for the forthcoming years.

This general purpose of the policy of the Soviet Union is fortified by the fact that the Soviet leadership, in the best traditions of Leninist open diplomacy, has appealed with its proposals not only by way of the traditional diplomatic channels, but directly to world public opinion and to the people.

For more than a month, Washington has quite simply been refusing to respond in any way to the Soviet initiative. When finally however, they gathered up their spirits in Washington, they did so with unconcealed irritation. Even U.S. Secretary of State Shultz stated that in order to surmount the stalemate in Soviet-U.S. relations in the sphere of verification of weapons, it is necessary to activate so-called quiet diplomacy, the essence of which, according to Shultz, should consist in the discussion of problems through closed channels.

As we can see, there is not even the scent of any true public diplomacy in the approach of Washington to come of the most important issues of the present day. However, in connection with the utterances of Shultz, many observers throughout the world question how it is possible to reconcile the call for quiet diplomacy, the aim of which is supposedly the search for ways of verifying weapons, with the fact that in his statement the secretary of state at the same time affirmed the negative position of Washington with respect to holding a summit in the near future in Europe to conclude an agreement on prohibiting nuclear tests.

[Lavrentyev] Radio listener Goryechev from Rostov-na-Donu asks us to talk in more detail about the experimental printing of the newspaper PRAVDA in France. First of all, I will state one reservation: Since in every capitalist country newspapers belong to private entrepreneurs, the experimental printing of the newspaper PRAVDA, too, is not being done on an inter-state exchange basis, but as a private initiative.

The initiators in France are Philippe Jost, deputy editor in chief of the weekly VENDREDI, SAMEDI, DIMANCHE, and Michel Gigant, editor in chief of the sports review AUTO. With a group of partners they have translated this year's 7 January PRAVDA, which was published in France on 23 January, with a print-run of 260,000 copies. On the very same day, at the initiative of U.S. publisher Charles Cox, a trial issue of PRAVDA came out in the English language in Minnesota.

How is one to explain this most curious phenomenon in the bourgeois press? The Soviet paper appears at a time when U.S. publishers are relishing the topic of alleged human rights violations in the Soviet Union; and the press of French newspaper magnate Hersant is inflating as much as possible the theme of Russian spies, who are allegedly threatening the security of France, at this time of an abundant flow of anti-Sovietism.

Moreover, it is translated word for word, with no comment. The reason for this would seem to be twofold: First of all, there is growing interest in our country. Obviously, people are tired of all kinds of propaganda distortion, they want to get information without prejudiced commentaries and idle conjecture, so to speak, at first hand.

Nor is it accidental that the trial issues of PRAVDA should come out at the beginning of this year. On the eve of the 27th CPSU Congress particularly, world interest in our country increased. During the party forum, 2 billion foreign television viewers found out from direct transmissions how Soviet Communists live. And the influential U.S. newspaper THE NEW YORK TIMES having published in one of its issues the text of the Political Report, increased its circulation by 200,000 copies, which in turn brought its publishers considerable profits. It is curious to note that we have before us a rare case of Western journalists and publishers acting in the spirit of the Helsinki Final Act, that is, bringing people the truth about signatory countries.

The organizer of the experimental issue of PRAVDA in France is now thinking of a similar issue of LITERATURNAYA GAZETA. Well, good luck to a good undertaking.

Asked if it is possible that Washington might deal with Chon Tu-hwan in South Korea in the same way as it did with Duvalier, Lavrentyev recalls a recent WASHINGTON POST article headlined "General Chon's Throne is Rocking More and More," highlighting how the United States is watching events there very carefully, fearing that the effects of continued repressions of the increasing number of demonstrations could undermine the U.S. strategy in the region.

## REPORTS ON IPU CONFERENCE IN MEXICO CITY

View World Issues

PM140926 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 11 Apr 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "At the Interparliamentary Union Conference"]

[Text] Mexico City, 10 Apr -- Parliamentarians from almost 100 countries meeting in the capital of Mexico for the 75th IPU Conference have finished discussing the problems of preserving peace and averting nuclear catastrophe, which are vitally important for all mankind.

The draft resolutions, which the conference's drafting commission has begun examining, show that the parliamentarians are aware of the responsibility they bear for curbing the arms race, achieving effective disarmament, and preventing the militarization of outer space. Parliamentary groups from various countries are insisting that the United States follow the USSR's example and stop nuclear explosions, which would pave the way for a general and complete ban on nuclear weapons tests. Many delegations share the Soviet standpoint that ending the arms race is a prerequisite for resolving ever-worsening global problems.

Conference participants drew attention to the growing scale of international terrorism and called for an end to all forms and manifestations of it. Speakers stressed that state terrorism was the most dangerous form of terrorism.

The United States, representative of the Portuguese parliamentary group J. Lemos stated, is grossly flouting every norm of international law under the slogan of "combating terrorism." All of us, and above all the U.S. parliamentary group, must do our utmost to end the Reagan administration's glaring violation of the basic rights of peoples in various regions, particularly in Central America.

If you are to successfully combat terrorist activity, a representative of the Soviet delegation said, you must first and foremost help actively to eliminate its causes: Colonialism; aggression; violations of states' political independence, national sovereignty, and territorial integrity; interference in their internal affairs; racism; and the policy of apartheid and genocide. When analyzing international economic relations the conference stressed the need to restructure them on the basis of justice and equal rights for all countries.

The disastrous state in which the developing countries find themselves as a result of Western powers' imperialist, neocolonialist policy, speakers noted, is now a very major world problem.

Delegates from Cuba, Mexico, and a number of other states demanded that Western powers repudiate protectionism in trade with Third World countries and cease plundering debtor countries' raw material resources.

The Soviet Union, L.A. Borodin, deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet and first secretary of the Astrakhan CPSU Obkom, stated, favors setting up an economic security system which would offer every state equal protection from discrimination. Along with disarmament, it would provide a reliable foundation for international security in general.

It is our firm conviction, the Soviet delegate stressed, that the developing countries progress along the path of economic and social development and their achievement of genuine independence crucially depend on progress in strengthening world peace and international security, ending the arms race, and achieving disarmament. Therefore the struggle against the nuclear danger and the arms race and in favor of preserving and consolidating peace will continue to be the main thrust of the USSR's foreign policy activity.

## Voss Addresses Meeting

PM141553 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 13 Apr 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "At the Interparliamentary Union Conference"]

The IPU Conference, which is continuing its work here, has been addressed by Soviet parliamentary delegation head A.E. Voss, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of Nationalities and first deputy chairman of the USSR parliamentary group.

Today the development of world events, he said, has reached a point where particularly responsible decisions are required, a point where inaction or delay could lead to nuclear catastrophe. Speaking about the need to struggle to end the arms race, the Soviet delegation head recalled that the Soviet Union had taken a whole series of unilateral steps to that end: It had introduced a moratorium on deploying medium-range missiles in Europe, reduced their number, and suspended all nuclear explosions -- not having carried out nuclear explosions for more than 8 months now.

We are forced to note, A.E. Voss said, that the U.S. Administration is continuing to pursue its adventurist course of seeking to achieve military superiority, is whipping up the arms race and seeking to spread it to outer space, and is grossly interfering in a number of states' internal affairs.

In its attempts to "rectify" a situation that is unfavorable to it, Washington has revived the concept of "new globalism," the Soviet delegation head continued. This policy foments regional conflicts and threatens international peace and security. It is directed against all independent people. A.E. Voss pointed out, in particular, the U.S. blatant flouting of the norms of international law in Central America, where a policy of pressure and threats is being pursued against the sovereign state of Nicaragua and attempts are being made to impose alien systems on that country's people and deprive them of the opportunity to decide their own destiny. The Soviet Union, which advocates a just political settlement in Central America, pays tribute to the Latin American countries' efforts in that regard.

We are deeply convinced, the Soviet delegation head stressed in conclusion, that it is more important than ever to find ways of peaceful cooperation among states and to create an all-embracing international security system.

The recent 27th CPSU Congress formulated the bases of such a system in which every aspect of the modern concept of international security -- military, political, economic, and humanitarian -- is united together. Soviet parliamentarians are ready to cooperate in this direction with all those who really cherish the ideals of peace.

SIX WORLD LEADERS SEND MESSAGES TO REAGAN, GORBACHEV

Praise Gorbachev Proposals

LD141852 Moscow TASS in English 1806 GMT 14 Apr 86

[Text] New Delhi April 14 TASS -- The leaders of Argentina, India, Tanzania, Sweden, Mexico and Greece have expressed satisfaction with the Soviet Union's position to the effect that the renunciation of nuclear testing is an important step towards an end to the nuclear arms race.

In a message to Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, which was circulated here today, they spoke highly of the Soviet Union's declaration of a unilateral moratorium on nuclear explosions, subsequent decision to extend it after March 31 until the first nuclear blast in the United States, and expressed readiness to use the help of the six [words indistinct] verify an end to nuclear testing.

The leaders of the six countries hailed Mikhail Gorbachev's statement to the effect that nuclear weapons should be destroyed completely for all time.

They said that as long as there existed nuclear weapons, the risk of their being used, either accidentally or deliberately, could not be ruled out completely.

The message urged a complete elimination of nuclear weapons, saying that an end to all nuclear testing should be a first step on this road.

Express 'Regret' to Reagan on Test

LD141855 Moscow TASS in English 1837 GMT 14 Apr 86

[Text] New Delhi April 14 TASS -- The leaders of Argentina, India, Tanzania, Sweden, Mexico and Greece have expressed profound regret at the latest U.S. underground nuclear test.

A letter, which was sent on their behalf to U.S. President Ronald Reagan in April and whose text was circulated here today, voiced the deep conviction that an immediate end to all nuclear weapons testing was a first step to completely eliminating those weapons of mass destruction.

CONSULTATIONS ON BERNE-CSCE EXPERTS MEETING BEGIN

LD111425 Moscow TASS in English 1208 GMT 11 Apr 86

[Text] Berne April 11 TASS -- Preparatory consultations to organize a meeting of experts on contacts between people are nearing completion here. The meeting is to be called by the decision of the Madrid follow-up meeting of the states participating in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe [CSCE].

It has become known in the quarters close to the Berne consultations that serious differences concerning the agenda and the organizational framework of the meeting have made themselves felt during the consultations. Acting in strict compliance with the Madrid mandate and the practice that has taken shape, the delegations of the socialist countries have suggested that the conference be held in three stages approximately equal in duration. At the first stage it is proposed to discuss questions related to the development of contacts between people, agencies and organizations.

At the second stage the meeting could consider possible suggestions and recommendations on questions under discussion, and at the third stage -- formalize the results of the meeting, that is, work out a final document acceptable to all delegations.

This constructive approach on the part of the socialist countries has run into resistance of the United States and some other NATO countries. Their proposals aim for revising the Madrid mandate and the practice of the activities of expert meetings within the framework of the CSCE -- the practice that has taken shape over a decade. A number of delegations taking part in the consultations have serious doubts that the NATO countries are striving for a serious and business-like discussion of questions. Their proposals make one think that the NATO countries are working toward turning the Berne meeting of experts into an arena of propaganda struggle and confrontation. This is precisely what their demands on making plenary meetings open to the public and the press are aimed at.

All this evokes serious concern of all those who are sincerely interested in a business-like and constructive work of the meeting of experts from 33 European countries, the United States and Canada on contacts between people.

## CPSU HAILS WORKING CLASS IN GREETINGS FOR MAY DAY

LD122124 Moscow TASS in English 2014 GMT 12 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow April 13 TASS -- In its appeals on the occasion of the May Day, the day of international solidarity, the CPSU Central Committee hailed on the occasion of the holiday the working class of capitalist countries which is waging an intense struggle against the oppression of the monopolies, for its rights and vital interests. The appeals were published here today.

The CPSU Central Committee sent its fraternal greetings to communist and workers' parties. It urged the Communists of all countries to strengthen class solidarity and cooperation in the struggle for peace and socialism.

The CPSU Central Committee also sent its fraternal greetings to the courageous fighters for the interests of working people who were languishing in prison cells, and demanded: "Freedom to prisoners of imperialist and reactionary forces".

The CPSU Central Committee sent fraternal greetings to peoples of socialist countries. It proclaimed: "Long live world socialism -- a powerful and influential force of today. Let cooperation between socialist countries grow stronger".

INITIAL REACTION TO U.S. BOMBING OF LIBYAN SITES

Air Strikes on Tripoli Reported

LD150049 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0042 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] Tripoli, 15 Apr (TASS) -- The Libyan capital has been subjected to attack from the air. Explosions were heard in the city.

Washington, 15 Apr (TASS) -- The White House has confirmed that the United States has made a series of air strikes on Libya.

Strikes at Reagan's Instruction

LD150055 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0047 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] Washington, 15 Apr (TASS) -- Speakes, deputy press secretary of the White House, has stated that the United States has made a series of carefully planned air strikes on Libya. In his words, the bombings were carried out on the personal instructions of President Reagan.

U.S. Ignored Allies' Stand

LD150218 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0153 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] Washington, 15 Apr (TASS) -- The United States has made a series of carefully planned air strikes on Libya. As a White House representative said, the operation was carried out on personal instruction from President Reagan. In the spokesman's words, U.S. aircraft subjected Tripoli, the Libyan capital, and also the town of Benghazi to bombing. From the utterances of the White House representative it has become clear that in making the decision about the new barbaric act of state terrorism against Libya, Washington completely ignored the stand of its West European allies. Yesterday participants of an extraordinary session of the EEC Council of Ministers at foreign minister level in The Hague came out against the unleashing by the United States of military actions against Libya. "This decision by the EEC, the White House representative stated, did not play any part at all." [quotation marks as received]

The White House representative did not rule out the possibility that the United States might carry out new armed acts against Libya. We are prepared to do this once again, he said.

CBS television has reported F-111 bombers in particular, which are based on the territory of Great Britain, took part in the raid on Libya.

Action to End in Failure

LD150341 Moscow TASS in English 0334 GMT 15 Apr 86

[The United States Aggression Against Libya: "Neoglobalism" Means Crimes and Bloodshed -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow April 15 -- TASS political news analyst Vladimir Goncharov writes: American imperialism has perpetrated a new bloody crime:

From words - rude and inadmissible verbal attacks against Libya and its leadership, from military demonstrations and provocations against that sovereign and freedomloving country Washington has moved to naked aggression. Neoglobalism, the American Administration's officially professed doctrine, has started speaking in its true tongue -- the tongue of bombs, flames and death. The very same tongue that Washington used when dealing with Vietnam as it scorched its people and land with Napalm, the very same tongue that it is using with free Nicaragua while sending hired killers, the Somozists, against its people. The tongue of aggression by means of which it made short shrift of Grenada.

The people of Afghanistan are learning what neoglobalism means as bloody wounds are inflicted upon them by the counter-revolutionaries who are on Washington's payroll and gouge out the eyes of old men and behead youths.

And now it is Libya which has incurred the hatred of the American neoglobalists by its consistent defence of the interests of the Palestinian people, by its support of all forces of independence and liberation in the Middle East, by its independence and liberation in the Middle East, by its independent policy.

The aim of the new bloody American aggression is to try to intimidate the Libyan people and also to show the other nations that the present American Administration will not stop short of using military force to fulfill its hegemonistic political plans. It is yet early to speak of the consequences of this new act of state terrorism by the United States. But the infamous action launched by the American politicians and military will certainly end in ultimate failure. History itself convincingly bears out the inevitability of such an end for the new American aggression.

## Details on 'Barbarous' Attack

LD150609 Moscow TASS in English 0600 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] Washington April 15 TASS -- TASS correspondent Nikolay Turkatenko reports:

The United States made a barbarous attack on Libya on the night of April 14 to 15. U.S. Secretary of Defence Caspar Weinberger has stated that the strike against the Libyan cities of Tripoli and Banghazi was delivered by F-111 bombers from U.S. bases in Britain "with the knowledge of the British Government" and by planes from U.S. aircraft carriers in the Mediterranean.

Laser-guided 500-2,000-pound weapons were used. The Pentagon chief admitted that contact with one of the U.S. aricraft was lost. He said it was difficult to say so far whether the United States sustained any losses.

In a nationwide televised address, President Reagan tried to justify the direct armed aggression against Libya by assertions that the USA was ostensibly fighting terrorism and that the act was taken "in self-defence". In so doing the President referred to -- the U.N. Charter. He threatened that the USA was prepared to deliver new strikes "if necessary". U.S. Secretary of State Goerge Shultz has also resorted to assertions about "self-defence".

The opinion of local analysts is that the attack on Libya by the U.S. Armed Forces indicates that the U.S. Administration on the plea of "fighting terrorism" more and more widely and overtly pursues a policy of state terrorism against the governments of those countries whose policy is unwelcome to Washington.

The aggression against the Arab country has given rise to indignation and protests in the United States. A mass demonstration has taken place outside the gate of the White House under the "Hands off Libya" slogan.

Robert Byrd, the leader of the Democrats in the U.S. Senate, has expressed concern over the fact that the President issued an order to attack Libya in circumvention of the Congress. In an interview to the CNN TV network he said Congress leaders were summoned to the White House ostensibly for consultations when the order to attack had already been issued.

## Attack 'Totally Unjustified'

LD150648 Moscow TASS in English 0631 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] Tripoli April 15 TASS -- TASS correspondent Georgiy Shelenkov reports:

The United States has commited a barbarous and totally unjustified aggression against a sovereign Arab state -- the Libyan Jamahiriyah. At night and this morning U.S. F-111 strategic fighter-bombers from NATO bases in Britain and carrier-based aircraft of the U.S. Sixth Fleet in the Mediterranean bombed twice the residential blocks of the Libyan capital and of the city of Banghazi. Among civilians, there are tens of killed or wounded, including foreigners. An air raid was made on the resident of Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, the leader of the Libyan revolution. Libyan radio reported that some members of Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi's family were injured.

According to preliminary data, the piratic attack by the U.S. military involved an aggregate of more than thirty aircraft. It has been announced here that Libyan air defense gunners shot down three aircraft.

The United States' armed aggression committed against the independent state -- a U.N. member nation -- in breach of the norms of international law and of the U.N. Charter, has been carried out within the framework of the rabid anti-Libyan campaign which the U.S. Administration has been fanning up for a long time, using as a pretext unfounded accusations have been repeatedly and firmly rejected by the Libyan leadership. In actual fact, the independent anti-imperialist course of Libya, which rejects the U.S. doctrine of "neoglobalism" and consistently comes out in favour of restorating the legitimate rights of the Arabs and in favour of a just and lasting settlement of the Middle East problem, does not obviously suit Washington.

## Peace Committee Statement

LD151049 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0957 GMT 15 Apr 86

["Statement by the Soviet Committee for the Defense of Peace" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 15 April (TASS) -- On behalf of millions of Soviet supporters of peace, the Soviet Committee for the Defense of Peace expresses anger and indignation at the unprecedented act of aggression committed at the personal command of President Reagan by the U.S. Armed Forces against the Libyan Jamahiriyah. The residential areas of the Libyan capital were subjected to a bombing attack by aircraft that took off from U.S. bases in Britain and from the aircraft carriers Coral Sea and America, cruising near the Libyan coast. There are numerous fatalities [zhertva] among the civilian population in Tripoli.

This piratical raid crowned a campaign that has been going on for many months of gross blackmail, pressure, and military provocation against Libya, which was carried out with the accompaniment of far-fetched accusations against this country. Flouting all standards of international law, the United States has once again displayed open contempt for world public opinion, which demands an end to the threats toward Libya, and has once again demonstrated to the entire world the policy of so-called neoglobalism in action.

Feeling sympathy for Libyan citizens who have suffered in the course of this bandit action, the Soviet people resolutely demand an end to barbaric acts of aggression and terror against Libya and the immediate withdrawal from the Mediterranean of the U.S. Armed Forces, which are sowing death and destruction.

We call on all the world's peace-loving forces to raise their voices in protest and condemnation of the barbaric actions of the U.S. military in the Mediterranean and to demand a prompt end to U.S. aggression against Libya. Soviet peace supporters once again declare their total solidarity with the Libyan people, who are courageously standing up for their inalienable right to live in peace and to freely choose their own road of development.

JANA: At Least 20 U.S. Planes Lost

LD151022 Moscow TASS in English 1015 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] Tripoli April 15 TASS -- The American aggressors lost not less than twenty F-111 planes which took off from bases in Great Britain and F-14 planes based on 6th Fleet aircraft-carriers during their barbarous raid today morning, JANA news agency has reported, quoting Libyan anti-air defence sources.

Israelyan Deplores Attack

AU151033 Paris AFP in English 1029 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Excerpt] Geneva, April 15 (AFP) -- Viktor Israelyan, head of the Soviet delegation to the U.N. Disarmament Conference here, said Tuesday that the U.S. air attacks on Libya here a "kind of aggression unacceptable to us".

Mr. Israelyan, speaking at a press conference, described the air raids on Tripoli and Banghazi as "barbaric". He referred to "recent talks in Washington" when: "We tried to do our best to prevent any aggression against Libya". But he regreeted the "very negative character" of the American side at the discussions.

The Soviet delegate considered that the U.S. attack would not prevent individual and state terrorism.

Raid Arouses 'Anger, Indignation'

LD151151 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Commentary by Sergey Fanton]

[Excerpts] According to preliminary information no less than 35 F-111 bombers were used in the piratical foray by the U.S. Air Force, as well as accompanying fighters and refueling aircraft.

Libyan radio has reported that three U.S. planes were downed by fire from antiaircraft defenses. Immediately after the operation President Reagan spoke on national television. In his speech, he confirmed the attack on Libya was undertaken on his personal order. This act of aggression is essentially a direct continuation of the campaign of blackmail and threats directed at Libya by Washington and the U.S. Administration's unsubstantiated accusations of this country's role in terrorism.

It is characteristic that on the eve of the attack Libya's People's Foreign Liaison Bureau made a statement that stresses that it opposes any form of terrorism, air piracy, and all acts where innocent people become victims. This was a direct answer to the U.S. attacks on Libya in connection with the recent terroristic actions in West Berlin. By deciding to carry out military actions against Libya, Washington completely ignored the position of its West European allies. As a White House representative cynically stated, this EC decision played no role. Special concern was provoked in Great Britain by U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger's remarks that the strike against Libya was delivered with the permission of the British Government with aircraft from U.S. bases in England.

Mass demonstrations are taking place in the United States itself. Hands off Libya, End military actions, are written on the placards brought to the White House by protesters.

Washington's policy of state terrorism and its assertion about the logic of using crude force as the only method in international practice, are causing anger and indignation throughout the world.

## TASS Views U.S. 'Aggression'

LD151055 Moscow TASS in English 1045 GMT 15 Apr 86

["U.S. Agression Against Libya and Policy of 'Neoglobalism'" -- TASS identifier]

[Text] [No dateline as received] The present U.S. Administration has long been heading for the banditry which U.S. aircraft are now perpetrating in the Libyan Jamahiriyah. The invasion of Grenada. The undeclared war against Nicaragua, the overt support for Savimbi bandits and the course towards the overthrow of the legitimate Angolan Government. The activisation of the CIA's "dirty operations" around the world -- this is precisely the policy of "neoglobalism" or "low-intensity warfare", proclaimed by the Reagan administration.

After today's U.S. piratic air raids on Tripoli and Banghazi, which have resulted in numerous casualties among civilian population -- children, women and old men -- President Ronald Reagan, while boasting that "our forces have succeeded in their mission", came forward with a false version that the bombing raids were launched in retaliation to the April 5 explosion in the West Berlin nightclub frequented by American servicemen. But who would believe that?

It is noteworthy that even the USA's NATO allies did not take on trust the U.S. official version that the administration ostensibly possesses an "irrefutable evidence" of Libya's involvement in the terrorist act in West Berlin.

It is a fact that long before the explosion in the West Berlin discotheque the U.S. Administration embarked on ousting the people's regime in Libya that displeased Washington.

Way back in 1981, the CIA started implementing the plans of physically eliminating the leader of the Libyan revolution, Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi. The plan was approved at the highest level.

The fact that Al-Qadhdhafi's residence was chosen as one of the principal targets of the April 15 raids by the U.S. Air Force was additional evidence of the existence of the plan of the American special services. The present administration gave the green light again to their terrorist actions.

Here is what Ibrahim Nafeh, editor-in-chief of the Egyptian newspaper, AL-AHRAM, wrote in the publication the other day: "Not many people know that a conference was held in the White House in mid-June last year at the initiative of the U.S. President's national security adviser. The conference adopted a decision to launch a military action against Libya. The White House, the Central Intelligence Agency and the Department of State gave their consent. It was pointed out that the action should be carried out in coordination with a friendly state in the region."

Nafeh got his information at firm hand because it was Egypt to which the White House assigned the part of a "friendly state" that was to pull the "chestnuts" out of the fire for the Pentagon.

On three occasions, the United States put pressure on the Egyptian leadership with a view to pursuading it to launch armed aggression against neighbouring Libya.

The first attempt of this kind was undertaken soon after the White House conference when the U.S. President's National Security Adviser Poindexter made an urgent trip to Cairo and promised Egypt American military aid and air cover in the event of Egypt's attack on Libya.

The second attempt was made late in December last year, and the third in January this year, when, Nafeh wrote, "Reagan returned again to the plans of dealing strikes at Libya. Another highly-placed White House emissary appeared in Cairo for consultations on this issue." "And the third time, too, the Arab Republic of Egypt rejected the U.S. proposal on taking part in action against the neighboring Arab state..."

The Soviet Union rejects terrorism in principle. We are confident that at the present time the main source of international terrorism is the present American administration that has elevated terrorism and the export of counter-revolution to the status of state policy, and is wielding a "big stick."

Leaders of the U.S. Administration are evidently confident that the "Vietnam syndrome" is over and that now, they say, American imperialism is free to perpetrate arbitrariness and trample with a soldier's boot on sovereignty and national dignity of other states and peoples. However, unlike official Washington, the world has not forgotten the lessons of the adventure in Vietnam.

The world remembers how in 1964-1965 U.S. military with the same kind of insolence and impudence crept into the marshes of Indochina, how the United States tried to "bomb Vietnam back into the Stone Age". And we remember how in 1968-1969 the U.S. crawled out of Vietnam badly battered. The wild outburst of great-power chauvinistic passions and the intoxication with strength in the first years of the Vietnam adventure gave way in 1968 to million-strong demonstrations in New York and other American cities in protest against the dirty war. President Lyndon Johnson had to take away his candidacy and refused to run for president for a second time. Insolence and effrontery of the U.S. military go beyond all limits.

The ruling circles of the U.S. are openly banking on force in order to thrust its will on other countries. However, peoples reject the out-dated policy of diktat in international relations.

No one is given to forget the lessons of history, because they can recur.

[Signed] /TASS/ [slantlines supplied by TASS]

Al-Qadhdhafi Sees Soviet Envoy

LD151342 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1435 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] The brother leader of the revolution today at noon received the ambassador of the Soviet Union to the Jamahiriyah and asked him to convey an important message to the Soviet leader, Mikhail Gorbachev.

REPORT, COMMENT ON NAKASONE'S WASHINGTON VISIT

Camp David Talks Viewed

LD141920 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 14 Apr 86

[From "The World Today" program presented by Vladimir Tsvetov]

[Text] Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone has had a meeting at Camp David with U.S. President Ronald Reagan. According to Japanese tradition -- particularly pertinent in this case -- Nakasone brought the master of the White House a gift. This was a long list of measures which, Nakasone assures him, are intended to reduce the Japanese trade surplus with the United States, amounting to $50 billion.

As is often the case, the Japanese gift turns out to be magnificent and gaudy but of almost no practical use. The measures elaborated by Japan are hardly likely to reduce the American deficit in its trade with it. This is realized in the White House but there have been no cries of protest. This is not because one should not look a gift horse in the mouth but rather because the White House is calculating that in response to its indulgence Japan will lend its support to the U.S. adventurist foreign policy at the Tokyo meeting of heads of state and government of the seven developed capitalist countries to be held in May.

First, in the field of a joint strategy regarding the Soviet Union: Should it come about during the Tokyo meeting of the Big Seven that one or other of the participants should be afflicted with doubts about the expediency of the present American line of whipping up international tension, Japan will stick up for the United States.

Second, the United States is hoping that, even if at the meeting Japan does not join the Strategic Defense Initiative, it will at least show itself well-disposed toward it.

Then there is another point. At the Tokyo meeting the United States intends to raise the question of a joint struggle against terrorism, which is the language the White House uses to describe American military provocations, the latest of these being against Libya. The U.S. President is hoping that in the person of the Japanese prime minister he will find support for his dangerous actions.

## Nakasone Ends Visit

LD150950 Moscow TASS in English 0429 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] Washington April 15 TASS -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone of Japan has completed his two-day visit to the United States during which he had talks with President Reagan.

Speaking at a press conference before flying to Tokyo the head of the Japanese Government promised to take measures to reduce America's deficit in the trade with Japan that is the main source of sharp bilateral contradictions in the economic sphere. Meantime, despite repeated such promises in the past, the United States deficit in the trade with Japan reached 50 billion dollars last year.

Nakasone stressed his government's readiness to continue building up Japan's military might and strengthen its military ties with the United States. But the Reagan administration has failed to make the Japanese premier make formal commitments about Tokyo's participation in the "star wars" programme.

It was admitted by a State Department spokesman that Nakasone had only stated that Japan would "carefully continue studying this matter".

## BUSH TOUR FAILS TO FOIST U.S. PLANS ON ARABS

LD141530 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 14 Apr 86

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Vladimir Pashko, report by Cairo correspondent Leonid Rassadin]

[Text] U.S. Vice President Bush's visit to a number of Arab states in the Persian Gulf and the Arabian peninsula has ended. Our correspondent Leonid Rassadin reports from Cairo.

In the course of the current trip, Bush visited Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, Oman, and the Yemen Arab Republic. I followed attentively the reports of his talks with the leaders of these Arab countries, and this is what is noteworthy: The United States has yet again failed to foist on the Arabs its truckling conditions for a settlement in the Near East region. Reagan's notorious Near East plan, put forward as far back as several years ago has once again found no support whatsoever in the Arab world. This is understandable, for the U.S. Administration is trying to find the sort of settlement -- if one may call it that -- that will void the legitimate right of the Arab people of Palestine to once and for all set up an independent state on their own soil. The U.S. vice president, in the course of his talks in the four Arab capitals also devoted a good deal of attention to the issue of the situation on the international oil markets. On this issue as well, as the Arab press points out, Bush had to listen to a good deal of criticism about the hostile activity of U.S. and other Western multinational corporations. Between the United States on the one hand and the Arab oil-producing states in the Persian Gulf on the other, as Arab observers emphasize, there are serious disagreements. The results of Bush's current trip to a number of Arab states have confirmed these differences with renewed vigor.

## CIA'S CASEY 'FULMINATES' AGAINST JOURNALISTS

LD120322 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0402 GMT 11 Apr 86

[Aleksandr Lyutyy report]

[Text] Washington, 11 Apr (TASS) -- The director of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, William Casey, was not pretending to be angry. Addressing members of the American Society of Newspaper Editors he fulminated against those journalists who "reveal secret information." Practice has shown that in the language of the current administration this category comprises anything that does not suit the intelligence services or the government as a whole. People in Washington are especially irritated that the U.S. press has recently been publishing revelations of CIA subversion in the most varied regions of the world, which contradict all standards of international law. In particular they tell of the close cooperation between the U.S. intelligence services and the anti-Nicaraguan contras, the Afghan dushmans, National Union for the Total Independence of Angola and the terrorists. The truth about the plans in Langley to murder the Libyan leader Al-Qadhdhafi has also been revealed.

Casey unequivocally told journalists that information about such dirty dealings would be better kept to themselves, if they do not want to get themselves into trouble. Coming from him this threat sounded especially sinister. The assembly was well aware of what recently befell, for example, one of the major U.S. television networks ABC. It was enough for it to show a program revealing CIA secret operations against a number of Asian countries when it was promptly "muzzled." It was simply taken over by the Capital City Communications concern. The present head of the CIA, the former founder and chairman of this concern, remains one of its main shareholders. This influence surely helped Casey ensure that this "seditious" TV company was devoured, and he will not doubtless play a significanct role in its editorial policy.

The brainwashing of journalists and machinations by the CIA director clearly have shown once again what Washington's declared "freedom of the press" is worth in practice.

## TASS ON GROWTH OF U.S. MILITARY-INDUSTRIAL COMPLEX

LD141724 Moscow TASS in English 1630 GMT 14 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow April April 14 TASS -- TASS Political News Analyst Yuriy Kornilov writes:

According to FORTUNE journal, the organ of the U.S. big buisness, the volume of sales of the Pentagon's biggest contractor, the huge "Boeing" aviation and space corporation rose by 23 percent in 1985 on the previous year, while its profits went up by 312 percent, the corresponding figures of "General Dynamics" were 183 and 176, " Rockwell International" -- 42 and 93, "Litton Industries" -- 426 and 233.

These figures are another confirmation of how rapidly the war industry, the economic foundation of the military-industrial complex, is developing in the USA. The Pentagon's orders are now fulfilled by more than 30 thousand large contractors alone. 43 out of 145 branches of the U.S. industry are war-oriented. The United States accounts for over three quarters of the total output of artillery equipment, over two-thirds of the output of shipbuilding of all NATO countries. The most industrialized country of the capitalist world has the most militarized economy, is the driving force of militarism.

When analysing the "FORTUNE" list of the largest war-industry corporation of the USA getting the biggest profits, one cannot overlook the fact that most of those corporations are associated with the implementation of Reagan's so-called Strategic Defence Initiative. And this is not accidental: the programme for "star wars" preparation which, according to experts' estimates will cost 1,500 billion-2,000 billion dollars promises to bring and already brings fabulous profits to war-industry tycoons. If the war industry were asked to invent the most profitable alternative to arms control, it could not come up with a better proposal than the star wars plan, writes the BULLETIN OF ATOMIC SCIENTISTS which appears in the USA.

What kinds of arms are planned to be used in "star wars"? The most important place among them is held by lasers with nuclear pumping for whose development a series of nuclear tests is needed. So there is an obvious direct link between Washington's banking on the continuation of nuclear explosions and SDI programme. This link was pointed out once again by Senator Edward Kennedy the other day. Commenting on another test explosion of a nuclear device, the test code nemed "Mighty Oak" that was conducted in Nevada on April 10, he said with full reason that Washington clearly intends to whittle a "big stick" out of that oak for waging "star wars"...

The figures sited by FORTUNE this indicate not only the growth of the U.S. war industry. They also show who it is that is interested directly in the continuation of nuclear tests that are part of SDI. Arms manufacturers who form the backbone of the U.S. big business and who are closely linked with the Pentagon and military-bureaucratic groups that reign on the Washington political Olympus are those who order ever more nuclear explosions in the USA, the explosions that evoke the mounting indignation and protests of the peaceful people the world over...

REPORTAGE ON QIAN QICHEN VISIT FOR CONSULTATIONS

Visit To Space Flight Center

OW121043 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1600 GMT 11 Apr 86

[Text] The Chinese delegation headed by Qian Qichen, special envoy of the Chinese Government and Chinese vice foreign minister, and Li Zewang, Chinese ambassador to Moscow, visited the mission control center in a Moscow suburb on 10 April. Qian Qichen is in Moscow to attend the new round of Soviet-Chinese political consultations.

While in the control center, the Chinese guests saw on the TV screen how Soviet Cosmonauts Kizim and Solovyev were working on the Mir space station. Through the radio communications system, the Soviet cosmonauts expressed welcome to the Chinese delegation, saying that they wished very much to have friendly Chinese cosmonauts among their colleagues in space flights. Kizim and Solovyev also asked the Chinese delegation to convey best regards and best wishes to the great Chinese people.

Shevardnadze Receives Qian

LD141702 Moscow TASS in English 1640 GMT 14 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow April 14 TASS -- Eduard Shevardnadze, a member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and foreign minister of the USSR, today received Qian Qichen, a deputy foreign minister of the Chinese People's Republic who is the Chinese Government's special envoy to Soviet-Chinese political consultations.

An exchange of opinions took place on Soviet-Chinese relations and certain international problems.

Eduard Shevardnadze called Qian Qichen's attention to the principled assessment given by the 27th Congress of the CPSU to the present-day world situation, which in many ways is at a turning point, and to the basic principles, formulated by the congress, of building an all-embracing system of international security. Stress was laid on the importance of provisions, voiced by Mikhail Gorbachev in the CPSU Central Committee's Political Report to the CPSU Congress, on the issues of Soviet-Chinese relations.

It was pointed out that despite the differences in the USSR's and the CPR's [PRC] approaches to some international problems and countries, the interests of both states objectively coincide where the matter at issue is the struggle for peace and socialism and against the threat of a nuclear war and the arms race, in particular its extension into outer space.

The Soviet Union believes that the reserves of bilateral cooperation are vast and that this cooperation should be based on the principles of equality and mutual benefit, with each country treating with respect its commitments to its friends and allies. A significant contribution to improving the political relationship between the two countries could be made by developing contacts and ties, up to and including a summit meeting.

Taking part in the conversation were Leonid Ilichev, a deputy foreign minister of the USSR who is the Soviet Government's special envoy to Soviet-Chinese political consultations, and Li Zewang, ambassador of the CPR to the USSR.

## Consultations End; Qian Departs

LD141745 Moscow TASS in English 1732 GMT 14 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow April 14 TASS -- The eighth round of the Soviet-Chinese political consultations was held in Moscow from April 7 to April 14.

Leonid Ilichev, USSR deputy foreign minister, and Qian Qichen, special representative of the Chinese Government at the Soviet-Chinese consultations, PRC deputy foreign minister, continued an exchange of views on questions pertaining to normalizing Soviet-Chinese relations and some international issues.

The sides pointed out a broadening of diverse ties and contacts and reaffirmed their striving for a further improvement and development of the relations between the two countries in the political, economic, scientific-technological, cultural and other fields. The consultations proceed in a frank, calm and businesslike atmosphere.

The sides believe the consultations and the dialogue to be useful and agreed to hold the next round of consultations in Beijing in October 1986.

Qian Qichen has left for Beijing today upon completion of the latest round of the Soviet-Chinese political consultations.

## TASS CITES PRC 'CONCERN' OVER LIBYA RAIDS

LD151306 Moscow TASS in English 1119 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] Beijing, April 15 TASS -- The Chinese Government today expressed profound concern and anxiety over the resumption of U.S. air raids against Libyan territory, and condemned these actions as violating norms of international relations. According to NEW CHINA NEWS AGENCY, a spokesman for the Chinese Foreign Ministry said in connection with the American air strikes at Libyan cities that the U.S. actions sharply worsened the situation in the Mediterranean and the Middle East.

The Chinese Government denounced such actions as attacking the territory of another country and infringing its sovereignty in violation of the norms of internatinal relations, he said. The Chinese Government was against the encroachment upon the territory of a sovereign state under the pretext of striking terrorism, the spokesman added.

## SPECIALISTS PREPARE COAL MILL PLAN FOR PRC

LD090708 Moscow TASS in English 0620 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Text] Kharkov April 8 TASS -- A project for the construction of a coal dressing plant in Zanyang, Shanxi Province, has been drawn up by Kharkov experts (Soviet Ukraine) at the request of the PRC coal industry ministry. The mill will put out annually nearly 800 thousand tons of coke concentrate for metal smelting. It is planned to use at the factory new hydraulic Cyclones, which are successfully employed in Soviet industry. These mills are without an analogue in foreign technology, they make it possible to give up the traditional multi-stage technology requiring considerable electricity consumption. They at once "separate" coal into the end products of dressing: ready concentrate and also fuel of ordinary calorific value and barren rock.

## JAPANESE BUSINESS DELEGATION MEETS USSR'S MARCHUK

OW141307 Tokyo KYODO in English 1242 GMT 14 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow, April 14 KYODO -- Soviet Vice Premier Guriy Marchuk Monday asked Japanese business leaders to cooperate in improving plants imported from Japan 10 to 15 years ago, visiting Japanese officials said.

The plants are getting superannuated, he told 18 key members of a high-powered delegation of the Japanese business community which is here to attend the 10th joint session of a private Japanese committee for economic cooperation with the Soviet Union and its Soviet counterpart.

The businessmen, led by Ryoichi Kawai, leader of the delegation and board chairman of Komatsu Ltd., met with Marchuk, who is also chairman of the State Science and Technology Commission, to discuss bilateral exchanges in the field of science and technology. They took Marchuk's remark to mean that the Soviet Union intends to place primary stress on improving existing plants under the 12th Five-Year Plan beginning this year and thus economize on funds for modernization, the officials said. The vice premier also said that saving of resources and energy is an important aim in both construction of new sophisticated factories and improvement of existing plants.

Kawai said Japanese businessmen want to discuss with the Soviet side the possibility of cooperating in resources and energy saving, noting Japan's great success in this field, they said. The three-day conference here will start Tuesday.

The Japanese delegation, comprising about 240 members, is interested to ascertaining what types of cooperation the Soviet Union is seeking from Japan under the 12th Five-Year Plan, especially because the meeting will be the first since Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev came to power.

The Soviet side is expected to explain the five-year plan, while the Japanese delegation will explain the current state of the Japanese economy and Japanese wishes regarding bilateral economic cooperation, according to the officials. After detailed discussions at eight subcommittees on [words indistinct] plenary session will adopt a joint statement on the final day Thursday, they said.

## USSR CITES JAPANESE VIOLATIONS OF FISHERY TERMS

LD121356 Moscow TASS in English 1304 GMT 12 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow April 12 TASS -- "Soviet inspectors have identified flagrant violations of salmon fishery terms in the northwestern Pacific by Japanese fishermen," Yuriy Znamenskiy, deputy director of the institute of informatics of the USSR Ministry of Fisheries, has told a TASS correspondent. "Many ships exceed the established quotas and understate salmon catch data. It was ascertained that their real catch is much greater than indicated by the data entered in fishery log books."

The Soviet scientist recalled that the problems connected with salmon fisheries have been under discussion for decades during international forums, within the framework of bilateral inter-governmental agreements, and unofficial consultations. Scientists and fishing-industry circles have been drawn into the argument.

The countries which are the source of salmon fishes and which conduct only inshore catching of the fishes resolutely come out in favour of complete termination of salmon sea fisheries which cause an irreparable damage to salmon population.

"The ruinous nature of salmon fishery outside the 12-mile zone manifests itself most clearly with regard to the salmon fishes which spawn in Soviet waters and dwell in the northern Pacific," Znamenskiy emphasized. The years-long drift fishery conducted by Japanese fishermen who put 10-15-kilometres-long nets [along] salmon migratory routes has resulted in the elimination of individual small stocks salmon. By the mid-70s almost all salmon species spawning in Soviet waters were found to be in a state of deep depression and their aggregate average yearly stock dwindled by more than 320,000 tons as compared with that in the 50s. This bore most heavily on valuable salmon fishes -- dog salmon, Coho salmon, red salmon, and Chinook salmon.

The disastrous decrease in the stock of the Far Eastern salmon fishes was substantially reversed only after the Soviet Union introduced a 200-mile economic zone in 1977 and took more effective protection measures concerning migratory fishes along the entire migratory route. Within the framework of the Soviet-Japanese commission, the USSR set a number of restrictions on sea fisheries of salmon: the general quota was reduced, the number of ships cut down, areas closed to salmon fishery were established, and fishing-gear parameters determined.

"The measures taken, as has been shown by research in the coastal zones and in spawning grounds, partially make up for the huge deficit which developed in the depression years. However, the actual intake of salmon to spawning grounds is still much lower than the permissible level, Professor Znamenskiy said.

"Thus, with the optimum intake of six million dog salmon species to the rivers of western Kamchatka, only 500,000 species get there. The state of affairs with coho salmon is unsatisfactory, too -- 400,000 species get to the spawning grounds instead of 1.5 million. Spawning grounds in other areas are not utilized to the full either."

Soviet scientists' estimate is that the aggregate stock of salmon fishes in 1986 will be much lower than in the cyclical year 1984 which was a low-yield one, too. The open-sea poaching of salmon by Japanese boats has a negative effect on the fishery situation, Znamenskiy stated.

"A paradoxical situation takes shape: The USSR -- a country where salmon comes from -- forbids its fishermen to conduct sea fisheries of salmon even for sporting purposes. Inshore fishery was even suspended in some areas of the Kamchatka and Sakhalin. At the same time the Japanese side does not seek to diminish the damage done by drift fishery to salmon stocks spawning in the rivers of the USSR and connives at flagrant violations of the jointly accepted regulations."

The catch of the most valuable salmon fishes that are in a depressive state by Japan is unjustifiably great. It accounts for about 40 per cent of sea fisheries of salmon by Japanese fishermen (and for less than 10 per cent in fisheries by the Soviet fishermen).

"Having set a salmon catch quota for the Japanese fisherman last year once again, the Soviet side reiterated its fundamental position concerning the need for a restructuring of the activities of the Japanese drifter fleet as soon as possible. A legitimate question arises: Is this not restructuring dragging out for too long, and is it not time to move from the warnings, which have been issued by the partner for years, to radical measures? The range of such measures, as is shown by the practice of cooperation of other countries in the Pacific and Atlantic Ocean regions, is sufficiently wide", Yuriy Znamenskiy emphasized.

JAPAN TO BUILD NEW TRAINING RANGE NEAR USSR BORDERS

LD140749 Moscow TASS in English 0731 GMT 14 Apr 86

[Text] Tokyo April 14 TASS -- According to "SANKEI SHIMBUN", Japan's Armed Forces Command has decided to build a special training range on the Hokkaido Island coast to perfect the manoeuvres of Japan's land forces in the so-called "emergency conditions".

The decision came straight after Caspar Weinberger's, U.S. defence minister, visit to Hokkaido and is part of Japan's ruling circles war preparations in the country's northern regions bordering on the Soviet Union.

PARAMILITARY EXERCISES BEGIN IN SEOUL

LD142122 Moscow TASS in English 2109 GMT 14 Apr 86

[Text] Tokyo April 14 TASS -- Early in the morning today police sirens rent the air in various Seoul areas, signalling the beginning of a regular paramilitary exercise "to fight terrorists." Army, police and "civil defence" units as well as reservists occupied key posts in the city and started mopping up every block in search for mythical "saboteurs."

Such exercises are held by the Seoul regime under various pretexts every spring. This time the exercise was necessary allegedly for "preparing to preclude terrorist acts against participants in the Asian games" to be held in Seoul next autumn.

However, local analysts point out that the real aims of this militarist venture is to stem the wave of the growing movement against the pro-American dictatorship by isolating active participants in the movement for democracy whom the authorities unashamedly label as "terrorists."

The puppet clique in South Korea has been frightened by the scale of mass anti-government demonstrations held in Seoul, Pusan, Kwangju, Taegu and other cities. They provoked a real shock among the Washington rulers who got convinced of Chon Tu-hwan's rickety position. To save his regime from a downfall, the USA is increasing its dollar handouts to the Seoul ruler. During his recent visit to Seoul, Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger promised him 230 million dollars for strengthening the Army this year.

USSR, MONGOLIA SIGN 1986-1990 TRADE AGREEMENT

LD112351 Moscow Television Service in Russian 2054 GMT 11 Apr 86

[From the "Novosti" newscast]

[Text] Talks between the governmental trade delegations of the USSR and Mongolian People's Republic ended on 11 April in Moscow. An agreement has been signed on trade turnover and payments between the Soviet Union and Mongolia for the years of 1986-90, as well as the protocol to this agreement for 1986. The agreement and the protocol were signed by Comrade Aristov, USSR minister of foreign trade, and Comrade Dulmaa, Mongolian minister of foreign trade. The volume of the mutual trade should increase by over 25 percent over the 25 years, which would be an important contribution to fulfillment of the long-term program of developing the economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the two countries for the period up to the year 2000. The talks were held in the atmosphere of fraternal friendship and businesslike cooperation.

## INDIAN FOREIGN MINISTER CONDEMNS U.S. RAID ON LIBYA

LD150940 Moscow TASS in English 0829 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] New Delhi April 15 TASS -- The U.S. air raid on Libya is evidence of total disregard for international laws and can only be assessed as a clear act of aggression against Libya's sovereignty and territorial integrity, India's Minister for External Relations Bali Ram Bhagat has declared.

Speaking in parliament, he stressed that the U.S. actions were posing a serious threat to security in the Mediterranean and universal peace.

Indrajit Gupta, a Communist Party of India deputy of the People's House, said that the U.S. bandit action was placing the world at the brink of catastrophe.

Members of India's supreme legislative body expressed solidarity with the Libyan people who were repulsing American imperialism's aggression.

## ANNIVERSARY OF SOVIET-INDIAN TIES NOTED

LD141949 Moscow TASS in English 1850 GMT 14 Apr 86

[Text] New Delhi April 14 TASS -- The USSR has shown itself to be a true and tested friend of India, which has always come to her help at her time of trial, India's minister of state for petroleum, Chandra Shekhar Singh, said at a rally devoted to the 39th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the USSR and India. The rally was attended by members of the government of the republic, notable politicians and public figures. The two friendly countries, the minister said, are bound by common goals in the struggle for world peace and security and against the aggressive policy of imperialism.

The growth of multifaceted contacts between the USSR and India is characteristic of the entire history of relations between them. The emergent republic owes much to Soviet assistance in the development of the key economic sectors and to the establishment of the public sector. Deep-going and strong bonds meet the interests of the peoples of the two countries and will expand and grow stronger from one year to the next, Chandra Shekhar Singh said.

India thinks highly of the Soviet Union's policy of peace, he continued. The constructive proposals put forward by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, have been broadly supported in India. They point a realistic way to the deliverance of mankind from nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction and to the removal of the threat of nuclear catastrophe. The Soviet Union's major practical steps for continued world peace meet the aspirations of mankind as a whole. The USA does not want to understand this. Sooner or later, however, Washington will have to respond to the appeal of the peoples. This is the command of the times.

## BUSH LOOKS AT 'AFGHAN PROBLEM' ON PERSIAN GULF TRIP

TA141022 Moscow in Dari to Afghanistan 1500 GMT 12 Apr 86

[Commentary by Rafael Arutyunov]

[Text] Dear listeners: U.S. Vice President George Bush is concluding his visit to a number of countries in the Persian Gulf region.

He has visited Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, Oman, and the Yemen Arab Republic. His trip is related to numerous issues that not only concern the interests of this region but go much further. According to news agency reports, during his meetings and talks in the above-mentioned countries, Bush devoted particular attention to the so-called Afghan problem. Our commentator, Rafael Arutyunov, has written the following in this connection:

Everyone is aware that for Washington, the so-called trite and notorious Afghan problem means concealing its refusal to halt its crude interference in Afghan domestic affairs. One of the main aims of Bush's visit to the Gulf region is precisely this. It is appropriate to mention that prior to Bush's trip to this region the U.S. Government adopted several decisions aimed at escalating the undeclared war against the DRA. For example, Washington decided to dispatch modern antiaircraft Stinger missiles to the counterrevolutionary bands. In the past only America's close allies were supplied with such war materiel. These U.S. measures can definitely be considered not only provocative but a violation of recognized international laws and mores.

It is obvious that Bush considered it his duty not only to justify U.S. actions but also to draw those Arab countries which he was visiting into anti-Afghan conspiracies. However, it was reportedly not so easy for Bush to force the Arabs to concern themselves with the so-called Afghan problem in order to please America, particularly when the Pentagon's recent aggression against Libya was taken into consideration.

This was no easy matter for Bush. Even those countries that support the Afghan counterrevolutionaries gave Bush a cool reception. Perhaps it is also not accidental that of the issues discussed with Bush in the Persian Gulf states, news agencies are devoting attention not to the Afghan problem but to other issues, such as the Palestinian problem. Bush was told in Saudi Arabia and the Yemen Arab Republic that this problem should be solved.

Yes, it is difficult not to observe in Arab countries what, in fact, is taking place in and around Afghanistan. At the very time that Bush was launching anti-Afghan adventures in the Persian Gulf region, the jirga of free Pashtun and Baluch tribes -- the inhabitants of the Afghan-Pakistan border areas -- was being held in Kabul. They not only expressed support for the DRA Government but declared their resolute determination not to allow U.S. imperialism and its Pakistani associates to use their lands in the undeclared war against Afghanistan.

Despite all efforts by the United States, its potential to interfere in the DRA's affairs is being confined. The jirga of the free Pahstun tribes in Kabul is further proof of this, and its resolutions manifest another fact as well -- that the United States pits the Muslims against each other merely for its own imperialist interests. It does not make any difference whether it is Afghanistan or Pakistan or the Arab countries. The main purpose of the mission of U.S. Vice President Bush was precisely this, and he tried to achieve this goal during his visit to a number of Arab countries in the Persian Gulf region.

## SOLDIERS' ACTIONS UNDER FIRE IN DRA RECOUNTED

PM091408 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 7 Apr 86 Morning Edition p 6

[Special correspondent V. Lukashin "Reportage from Afghanistan": "'I Am Covering You'"]

[Text] Kabul -- The accompanying officer knew the situation and the dushmans' habits.

"Was that submachine gun fire?"

"Of course," I hurriedly replied. "Why?"

"OK," the lieutenant colonel sighed. "I will keep the submachine gun. You take the grenades! And watch out for anything. Pull the pin and throw it in the bushes..."

I looked at my companion in amazement.

"Before we can reach Lieutenant Colonel Babushkin we have to get through 'Nightingale Grove,'" he explained. "It is a wild place! You can get shot up. The bullets fly like wild nightingales..."

Leaving a cloud of yellow dust behind it, the jeep tore off into the quarry. Coming toward us were dilapidated taxis and a string of tattered buses decked with garlands of paper flowers. In order to get onto the highway it was necessary to go through the commercial part of town.

Its narrow alleys were crammed with rows of stalls. There was everything there! The latest models of Japanese radio receivers, rolls of Indian fabrics, Chinese umbrellas... Here too were piles of raisins, dried apricots, and roasted nuts. But the town ended as unexpectedly as it had begun. A moment later we were alone on the highway.

Now and then we passed armored personnel carriers with Afghan soldiers inside. They looked closely at our faces. There were orange groves along the road. The lieutenant colonel gave the order to brake. In a ditch I saw the burned-out shell of a bus and brown spots of blood on the tarmac.

"This is where 'Nightingale Grove' starts," the lieutenant colonel explained. "See the 'commando' post up ahead? It is the last one...Farther on they shoot out the wheels with rifles and shoot the passengers with submachine guns. Seems like it is over now..."

The driver stepped on the gas and I looked at the orchard thickets. Everything was quiet. Perhaps just as quiet as it was when Captain Nikolay Tsebruk's search party set out. I did not know what had happened to the reconnaissance patrol men...

The situation in this part of Konarha Province was unfavorable. Exploiting the proximity of the Pakistani border, the deep ravines, and secret tracks, dushman gangs one after another crossed into Afghan territory. Pretending to be poor by day, they collected handouts but were actually on reconnaissance. A group of subversives was transferred here too...

At the time, the state of affairs in (Malavar) ravine was of particular concern to the Afghan command. Here, according to preliminary reconnaissance reports, was where the enemy's main forces were concentrated. Then our friends asked to go on reconnaissance patrol...The task was assigned to Capt Tsebruk's company.

Late in the evening, opening a large map on a ground sheet, the captain and Lieutenant Nikolay Kuznetsov worked out the details of the patrol.

"Your group will go first," Tsebruk assigned the task. "You must be at the village at three in the morning...The dushmans' first ambush is there. Block all exits, silently destroy the post, and proceed to the old fortress. By all accounts, that is their main stronghold. We will start operating together there. Understood?"

"Perfectly!"

Tsebruk glanced at Kuznetsov.

"You are probably worried."

After all, it was his first battle...

"A bit. Going alone..."

The captain pondered.

"You are right, namesake. Take Warrant Officer Bakhmutov, Sergeants Nekrasov and Shapovalov, and Private 1st Class Fediv...They have been under fire before. They will not let you down..."

The sun set and an orange glow glimmered over the mountains. Watched by the lieutenant, the reconnaissance men prepared their uniforms, cleaned their pistols and submachine guns, and packed dry rations. Some of them wrote letters...

Dim moonlight lit the peaks. The reconnaissance party walked along the side of the road. It was chilly and quiet, but Kuznetsov knew that the silence could be broken at any moment. Right now dozens of evil eyes could be watching the reconnaissance party's progress. "And what if nobody is there?" The square blank mud walls with their narrow openings were reminiscent of stage sets. It seemed that the village is dead.

Suddenly a heavy machine gun fired from the flat roof of one of the houses on the hillside. Another fired alongside.

"Get down! Combat positions!" the lieutenant ordered and, shouldering his submachine gun, leapt behind a boulder. Fountains of dust were thrown up by the bullets. "Seems as though everyone is alive!" Kuznetsov realized this from the return submachine gun fire: The soldiers were firing in short bursts. WO Bakhmutov was firing closest. But things looked bad. Realizing the situation, the dushmans were trying to destroy the reconnaissance party...

Only then did Kuznetsov realize how difficult real fighting is. It is one thing to make decisions on the training ground but quite another under fire. "Judging by the hail of fire there is a large gang in the village. They are obviously trying to surround us," the lieutenant thought, "there is time to form a circle. But how can I raise my head? Sorry guys! There is just one way out..."

"WO Bakhmutov! Pass it on: General retreat. You stay with me."

The warrant officer nodded in understanding, changed his magazine, and again pulled the trigger. One burst, another, and another. And suddenly the submachine gun fell silent.

"Bakhmutov! Igor! What happened?..."

Going back behind the boulder, the lieutenant saw that the dushmans were hurrying to cut off the group's escape. It was then that Kuznetsov drew the fire on himself. That allowed the reconnaissance party to withdraw. Only PFC Vasiliy Fediv was left behind. They said he was dead...A dushman tried to turn him onto his back. But what happened? In a flash Fediv plunged a knife into the dushman's throat. Kuznetsov turned around: His soldiers had gotten out of range.

The lieutenant sighed with relief. His conscience was clear. He had done everything he could. Now they had to hang on! Suddenly a piercing pain seared his leg. There was no time to bandage it. The dushmans were getting nearer and nearer. Young and healthy, they climbed straight up like a pack of hungry wolves. Gritting his teeth Kuznetsov pulled the trigger. He did not miss. But he was running out of ammunition. He fired his last, shortest burst. He flung the submachine gun aside. "Looks like that is it..." With an effort the lieutenant threw a grenade into the dushmans. He only had one left...He licked his dry lips. "Now just let them come a bit nearer..."

He could not have known that Capt Tsebruk was making his way to the battleground. Realizing that the lieutenant was surrounded, he had roused the entire company. But each step forward was difficult: The dushmans had been reinforced. The captain could even hear Kuznetsov firing. It suddenly went quiet...

"Forward!" Tsebruk drew himself up to his full height and engaged in hand-to-hand fighting. Now he could even see Kuznetsov. The lieutenant was leaning against a boulder. He was clutching a grenade in his right hand.

"Hang in there, Kolya! I am right behind you..."

But Kuznetsov could hear nothing. He could just see the dushmans' evil bloodshot eyes. They wanted to take the lieutenant alive. When the bandits surrounded Kuznetsov he pulled in pin and threw the grenade against the boulder...The survivors fled.

"No, you cannot be dying!" the captain gasped, raising his gun. Alongside, his soldiers were firing at the bandits. They had no equal in hand-to-hand fighting. The machine gun fired again. The captain staggered, but lobbed a grenade over the mud wall before falling into the dusty grass. The battle flared with new force. The crimson dawn lit up the outlines of the fortress....

...It was a short journey to Lt Col Babushkin's garrison. Snowcapped mountains glinted around the turn and I saw the sunburnt valley along which medieval houses were scattered.

Martial law was in force in the territory of the military township. Even the roads were strewn with crushed bricks. The windows in the barracks were slightly ajar. I saw sleeping soldiers.

"Let them rest. They were on a mission last night," the lieutenant colonel explained.

Leaning against a cypress tree, a young sergeant was quietly strumming a guitar. It was cool and quiet at the headquarters. Senior Warrant Officer Vasiliy Stulba was writing a letter at the writing desk. We got talking. He showed me the letter. I remember the very first, clearly written lines: "Everything is fine here. It will soon be spring and the first flowers will be appearing. But do not worry about me. The service is going fine..."

"What is there to talk about anyway?" Lt Col Babushkin sighed. "It was a localized engagement. Or rather, reconnaissance...But the stabilization of the situation in this part of the province depended on its outcome. The task was fulfilled. I am sorry for the guys...They have all been nominated for awards."

He handed me two sheets of paper. The text was short and closely written. Here is the main part...

"Lt N.A. Kuznetsov. In carrying out his combat assignment was cut off from the subunit's main forces and surrounded by insurgents...Fought to his last cartridge. Having exhausted all his ammunition, blew himself up and the insurgents near him with his last grenade..."

"Capt N.N. Tsebruk. A brave, disciplined, and resolute officer. Realizing during the combat operation that the party had been surrounded, broke through to it and personally directed operations..."

"They were excellent officers," the lieutenant colonel said softly. "The men followed them into fire and water. That's all I can say..."

I then talked to Lieutenant Gennadiy Udovichenko. He was friends with Kuznetsov.

"Kolya was a strapping guy with red hair. He played the accordion superbly. He loved singing. My first impression of him was of a great happy guy. But he was brought up in a children's home. Apart from his grandmother he had no one...We served together in Leningrad Military District. Even then his character was clear. He was strong-willed, competent, and good. We also respected Capt Tsebruk. We studied under him. He probably knew the names of all the men. His wife is in Brest Oblast. She should know that Capt Tsebruk was a real man..."

We traveled back. My companion kept looking at his watch: It was nearly 1700 hours. "Nightingale Grove" was up ahead. The driver put his foot down. And suddenly shadows were visible around the turn. The lieutenant colonel raised his submachine gun. The alarm was premature. We were met at the roadside by an Afghan patrol.

Returning to Moscow, I learned that the officers' feat was rewarded with high awards: Lt N.A. Kuznetsov was posthumously awarded the title Hero of the Soviet Union. And Capt N.N. Tsebruk was awarded the order of the Red Star. I have told only what I know about them.

TRIBAL JIRGA ADOPTS RESOLUTION IN KABUL

GF141556 Baku International Service in Azeri 1200 GMT 14 Apr 86

[From "Important Developments in the World Last Week" program]

[Text] Dear listeners, the jirga of the independent tribes living in Pakistan's border regions was held in Kabul last week. The elders and the representatives of the Afridi, Shinwari, Mohmand, [name indistinct] and Baluchi tribes said that they had arrived in the land of fraternal Afghanistan to express support for the April Revolution and discuss their struggle against the turmoil caused by the Pakistani Army and against that army's moves in the region which threaten peace.

They discussed the criminal moves of the Islamabad regime in the region where the independent tribes live. The jirga participants described the effort of the United States to use the lands legally owned by the tribes to continue its undeclared war against the DRA as the main cause of the tyranny created on their lands. The resolution adopted by the jirga last Thursday expressed the determination of the Pushtuns and the Baluchis to evict the Pakistani Army units and the bands of robbers supported by the enemies of Afghanistan from their lands. The resolution also expressed gratitude for the aid the Soviet people are extending to the DRA to safeguard freedom and the gains of the April Revolution.

## 'ZONE OF PEACE' CALLED FOR IN INDIAN OCEAN, PERSIAN GULF

GF131537 Baku International Service in Azeri 1200 GMT 13 Apr 86

[Unattributed commentary: "Converting the Indian Ocean Into a Zone of Peace"]

[Text] Dear listeners, the Soviet proposals to ward off the nuclear threat and curb the dangerously high pace of rearmament have received broad and positive response throughout the entire world, including the Asian countries. The Asian peoples praise highly the position held by the Soviet Union on many issues of vital importance for that continent. For example, the Soviet Union supports the struggle waged by the non-aligned countries to convert the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf into zones of peace. The Soviet Union is also in favor of convening an international conference on the Indian Ocean. The peoples of the littoral countries are also very much in favor of convening such a conference.

The question, however, is the existence of more than 30 U.S. military and support bases in the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf. Nuclear arms and chemical weapons have been stored at many of them. These deadly arms have also been deployed in the main base on Diego Garcia -- which belongs to the United States and Great Britain. This base provides airports for heavy bomber aircraft and transport planes and ports for (?ocean-going) ships and nuclear submarines. Diego Garcia has a major communications link with the U.S. bases in the Persian Gulf -- bases close to the border of Iran. Furthermore, the interventionist Rapid Deployment Force units, affiliated with the U.S. Central Command Headquarters, have also been deployed in this region. The strategists in Washington have placed 19 sovereign Asian and African countries -- including Iran and Afghanistan -- within the sphere of influence of the forces affiliated with the Central Command. U.S. warships spearheaded by carriers continuously cruise in the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf. With the participation of the NATO allies of the United States they carry out naval exercises in both regions.

The militarization of the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf over the Iran-Iraq war, which has continued for about 6 years now, has attained a dangerous level. The imperialist countries use this war as a pretext to interfere in the affairs of the region. Under the circumstances, the Soviet proposals concerning the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf are of particular importance. The Soviet Union has no military bases in the region. Nor is the Soviet Union preparing to have such bases. Our country is prepared to hold talks with the United States to limit military activity in the Indian Ocean. It insists on convening an international conference on the Indian Ocean to create a peace region.

Obviously, the [word indistinct] rivalries are not few in this huge region. The political situation in the different sectors of this region is unstable. However, it is absolutely clear that the countries of this region must search for their own direction. This should be (?without pressure). A move must be made to coordinate and quickly unite the endeavors to find a political solution to the problems so that the tension arising from military confrontations in various parts of Asia can be defused and the situation stabilized.

## DRA PRIME MINISTER TO VISIT MOSCOW THIS MONTH

LD081234 Moscow World Service in English 0900 GMT 8 Apr 86

[Text] Afghanistan's Prime Minister Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand is to come to the Soviet Union for an official visit in the second half of this month on invitation from the Soviet Government.

## POLISH RADIO CALLS U.S. LIBYAN ACTS 'STATE TERRORISM'

LD150747 Moscow TASS in English 0745 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] Warsaw April 15 TASS -- Polish radio today described U.S. air force bombing of Libya's cities as an unprecedented act of state terrorism.

The broadcast said that the barbaric U.S. action which resulted in civilian casualties caused anger and justified indignation of broad sections of the international public.

## HONECKER SPEAKS AT BERLIN MEMORIAL UNVEILING

PM141151 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Apr 86 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "No Task More Important"]

[Text] Berlin, 5 Apr -- There is no more urgent task for mankind today than that of ensuring peace and preventing a nuclear catastrophe. This was stated by E. Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, on addressing the participants in a thousands-strong rally at the unveiling of the K. Marx and F. Engels Memorial in the center of Berlin.

The history of the revolutionary workers movement and socialism, the GDR leader said, attests that the working class needs peace to acheive its aims. The proposals for ridding the world of all kinds of nuclear weapons and creating a system of international security, advanced by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and confirmed at the 27th CPSU Congress, are of truly historic significance. They show mankind the road to the future without fear of destruction and without the nuclear threat both on earth and in space. These proposals accord with the peaceful desires of the people and of all who are conscious of their responsibility for mankind's destiny.

The ideas of the founders of scientific socialism are being realized in the GDR. Tremendous work still undoubtedly has to be done to fulfill the SED program in various spheres of life. The results acheived by millions of working people during the preparations for the 11th SED Congress strengthen our confidence that these aims will be achieved, E. Honecker said.

## THATCHER APPROVED U.S. USE OF UK BASES FOR LIBYAN RAID

LD150828 Moscow TASS in English 0743 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] Washington April 15 TASS -- U.S. Secretary of Defence Caspar Weinberger has stated that the strike at the Libyan cities of Tripoli and Benghazi was delivered by planes from the U.S. aircraft carriers in the Mediterranean as well as by F-111 bombers from U.S. bases, located in British territory, with the knowledge of the British Government.

In answer to journalists' questions as to whether Mrs Thatcher had approved the taking off of F-111 aircraft from British territory, the Pentagon chief stated that permission to that effect had been given.

Thus, the British Government has once again shown that it obediently follows in the wake of the U.S. adventuristic policy. Ignoring the opinion of its own people, London supported Washington's strategy of state terrorism which poses a threat to peace throughout the world.

## NETHERLANDS FOREIGN MINISTER CONDEMNS U.S. RAID

LD151009 Moscow TASS in English 0941 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] The Hague April 15 TASS -- Hans van den Broek, foreign minister of the Netherlands, has condemned the U.S. air raid on Libya. Van den Broek, who chaired an emergency session of the Council of Ministers of the European Communities held here, said that the EEC had declared unambiguously for a political solution to the conflict and the prevention of the escalation of military tension.

## PARLIAMENTARY LEADER RAPS U.S. NUCLEAR TEST, AIR RAID

LD151014 Moscow TASS in English 0947 GMT 15 Apr 86

[text] Bonn April 15 TASS -- The nuclear test conducted by Washington and U.S. Air Force strikes at Libyan territory are a manifestation of the Reagan administration's positions-of-strength policy, said Horst Ehmke, deputy leader of the Social Democratic Group in the West German Bundestag.

Speaking in an interview to Deutschlandfunk radio station, he criticized U.S. moves against Libya describing them as a demonstration of military strength which was detrimental to a peaceful settlement of the conflict between the U.S. and Libya and called into question prospects for safeguarding peace in the Mediterranean region.

## REPORTAGE ON SWEDISH PRIME MINISTER CARLSSON'S VISIT

### Arrives, Met by Ryzhkov, Talyzin

LD141342 Moscow TASS in English 1340 GMT 14 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow April 14 TASS -- Prime Minister of Sweden Ingvar Carlsson, and his wife, arrived in Moscow today for an official visit at the invitation of the Soviet Government. At the airport the head of the Swedish Government and his wife were met by member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR Nikolay Ryzhkov and his wife, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, First Deputy Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Nikolay Talyzin.

## Meets Gorbachev

LD151034 Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish 1000 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] In Moscow this morning, Prime Minister Ingvar Carlsson was received by Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev. The meeting was actually supposed to take place later today, but was moved up apparently because of last night's events in Libya. Before the meeting with Gorbachev, Prime Minister Carlsson visited the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier outside the Kremlin wall to honor the memory of the 20 million Russians who fell during the World War II.

## Talks Focus on Bilateral Issues

LD151229 Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish 1030 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] Prime Minister Ingvar Carlsson today had his most important meeting during his visit to Moscow that began yesterday, when he met party leader Gorbachev. The meeting lasted over 2 1/2 hours, more than the Swedes had dared hope for, and the talks were held in a very close (?circle). This is what Ingvar Carlsson said at a (?news conference) after the meeting:

[Begin recording] [Carlsson] We had a thorough review of bilateral questions, including problems connected with the Baltic. We also had time for a detailed survey of our views on humanitarian questions. We had an appreciative [word indistinct] about Swedish foreign and neutrality policy, from General Secretary Gorbachev and we also jointly expressed the wish to increase our trade and contacts in the cultural field. I explained Sweden's stance as a nonaligned and independent nation in the world today, how we view our opportunities in that regard and of course, the rights we believe we are also entitled to: that people in our country and in other countries that do not have nuclear weapons should have the right to live in a secure and safe world in the future.

[Reporter Kerstin Brunberg] After his meeting, this was the only statement Ingvar Carlsson made about the segment of the talks that concerned the Soviet Union and Sweden, but he did answer a few questions about the U.S. bombing of Libya. Ingvar Carlsson will in a short time meet the head of government, Nikolay Ryzhkov, where the talks, so to speak, will be more detailed than those held in the Kremlin with Gorbachev.

Ingvar Carlsson speaks about frank talks on such topics as Sweden's desire to have its borders respected, and what is interesting is of course, on one hand, is getting the Soviet reaction to this, and on the other, to follow the course of events in the long term. For the present, the Soviet [words indistinct] reception is very friendly and accommodating.

Additionally, two important agreements will be signed this evening in conjunction with the official banquet. First, there will be a trade agreement which is being extended for 9 years, while the framework of the agreement has also been extended. Second, there is an agreement on royalty payments for literary and photographic works.

The USSR has not paid Swedish authors in anything but rubles, which can only be used here, but this agreement, which must be seen as a very important one, will mean that the Soviet Union will not only pay Swedish authors in convertible currency, but also pay for works written 50 years ago and translated into Russian. For an author like Astrid Lindgren, whose children's books exist in large editions in the USSR, this must be quite a success. This is Kerstin Brunberg in Moscow. [end recording]

SHEVARDNADZE RECEIVES GREEK AMBASSADOR FOR TALKS

LD101711 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1637 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow, 10 Apr (TASS) -- Today, Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, USSR minister of foreign affairs, received Ioannis Grihgoriadis, ambassador to the USSR from the Greek Republic [as received] at the latter's request. International issues of mutual interest were discussed in a conversation which took place in a friendly atmosphere. Mutual satisfaction was expressed with the progress of good-neighborly relations and cooperation between the USSR and Greece, and the striving of both sides toward further expansion and deepening them was affirmed.

WESTERN EUROPE IN 'HUMILIATING SITUATION' ON LIBYA

LD142025 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1345 GMT 14 Apr 86

["Walters' Journey: Arm-Twisting Sessions" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 14 Apr TASS Observer Leonid Ponomarev writes:

Twisting the arms of the NATO allies has become the norm of the Washington administration's behavior when it comes to getting support for its latest international provocation. Vernon Walters, ambassador at large of the President, U.S. permanent representative to the United Nations, is now touring the capitals of Western Europe on such a mission. His task is to get support in the West European capitals for any U.S. actions against Libya -- above all, military actions.

Walters' mission was devised as a particularly secret one, but it did not turn out that way. The international consequences of the anti-Libyan provocation being organized by the White House are so unpredictable that it was deemed sensible in Western Europe not to conceal U.S. intentions.

To judge from reports in the West European and U.S. press, Washington's pressure on Western Europe has been met in NATO capitals with undisguised apprehension and alarm. Not because the U.S. anti-Libyan hysteria is not approved of there, or because they do not share the U.S. policy there -- no. They both approve and support it. But the thought grates on them that the United States, without standing on ceremony with its European allies, is practically starting to use the Mediterranean Sea as a theater for military actions by the U.S. Armed Forces, as a region considered to be "the underbelly of Europe." The Reagan administration is personally determining whether there will be war or peace in that region, and the West European governments are merely being given the offer of "supporting" an U.S. military action, of creating the appearance of "collective" actions. The West Europeans have turned out to be in this humiliating situation more than once, paying for their "automatic loyalty" to Washington.

Walters' visits to London, Bonn, Paris, and his forthcoming visit to Rome show that in each capital there are reservations regarding the adventure being devised by Washington against Libya. And yet a general preference for a political resolution, and not for the use of the firepower of aircraft carriers, is shining through. The United States was unable to enlist open support from its allies. But in their behind-the-scenes compromises with the Reagan administration, the main U.S. NATO allies are attempting merely to define "permissible sanctions" against Libya instead of decisively ruling out any possibility of Washington unleashing a military conflict in the Mediterranean Sea. No one can stand aside from the looming threat of U.S. provocation and the West European governments of the NATO countries carry the same responsibility as Washington for U.S. activities in this part of the world.

## CHANCELLOR KOHL CLARIFIES STANCE ON ARMS ISSUES

PM141255 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 14 Apr 86 Morning Edition p 4

[Report by own correspondent Ye. Bovkun: "FRG: Contradictory Position"]

[Text] Bonn -- Addressing journalists in Bonn on 11 April, H. Kohl set forth his cabinet's position on questions of disarmament and arms control and contacts with the socialist countries.

The federal chancellor noted the existence of positive advances in the development of East-West relations and assured those present that Soviet-West German dialogue will remain the key avenue of the FRG's entire ostpolitik.

The leader of the right-wing coalition made several general remarks about the need to implement the Geneva accords and to resolve the nuclear and chemical weapons problem. But when he tried to develop his own theses it became clear that his pretentious statements about readiness to effectively promote detente are in flagrant contradiction with Bonn's aims and intentions.

While leading politicians of the Social Democratic Party of Germany and even the Free Democratic Party have denounced Washington's refusal to associate itself to the Soviet moratorium on nuclear weapons tests, H. Kohl has launched into obscure discourses about the "inevitability" of such tests and has in fact approved the actions of the U.S. Administration which has allowed a real chance of concluding an agreement with the Soviet Union on halting nuclear explosions to slip by.

The contradictoriness of Bonn's position has also been displayed in the question of chemical weapons. Denouncing the policy based on the "all or nothing" principle at the beginning of his speech, Kohl nonetheless stated that the Federal Government considers it possible to resolve the problem only if there is an "all-around ban" on chemical weapons and therefore opposes any "regional solutions," that is the creation in central Europe of a zone free from such means of mass destruction.

On the other hand, regarding the U.S. "star wars" program, the Bonn chancellor expressed himself with the utmost clarity, stressing that this space project is "justified" and "politically necessary." "Kohl has once again defended SDI to journalists," FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE comments.'

## FURTHER REPORTAGE, COMMENT ON PCI CONGRESS

### Natta Delivers Report

LD102344 Moscow TASS in English 1445 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] Florence April 10 TASS -- General Secretary of the Italian Communist Party [PCI] Alessandro Natta delivered a report to the 17th Congress of the Italian Communist Party under way here.

"We have set ourselves the task to open a new stage of the party's policy, to implement ideological, programme and organizational renewal of the Italian Communist Party," Alessandro Natta said.

"We have gathered here to draw conclusions from vast democratic experience accumulated by the Italian Communists. We wish to bring more young people into the party", he said.

"Different generations of Communists, veterans and young party functionaries, however, are united in their striving to resolutely make progress, set out new horizons, to be transforming themselves, if we wish to transform the state and society". Alessandro Natta called the attention of the delegates of the importance of increasing the party membership, of vigorous participation of all rank-and-file Communists in the daily activity of the Italian Communist Party, enhancing their awareness.

Questions of upsurge and counteroffensive of the left forces, at which a strike has been dealed by the conservative circles in many of the most developed Western countries, must be in the spotlight of the debate at the Congress of the Italian Communist Party, Alessandro Natta said. It is necessary to make the Italian Communist Party a force that would be ever ready to govern the country, to work out programmes and decisions at the level of up-to-date demands. This stems from the history and traditions of the party of Antonio Gramsci and Palmiro Toglatti.

"The problem is to draw up correctly the policy both for the period ahead and on a long-range, and consequently to determine the new level to which the reformatory policy of the party should be brought", the speaker went on.

Dwelling on international problems, the general secretary of the Italian Communist Party declared: "First of all we must ponder on whether we have a correct approach to the subject of the international detente after the Geneva meeting. I believe that absolutely justifiable was an approach with hope and at the same time with caution to an initial step along the raod of the resumption of the detente process".

"The 27th CPSU Congress consolidated still more the process of new envigoration of the Soviet foreign policy. It became apparent what a positive impetus the new Soviet peace initiatives can give and are giving, if they are consistently implemented, as it was also during the latest crisis in the Mediterranean, when the Soviet Union advanced the proposal for a simultaneous withdrawal of the fleets of the two great powers from the region".

"We view as particularly important Mikhail Gorbachev's statement about a complex interrelationship of the processes now taking place in the world and the fact that it is impossible to oppose numberous and dangerous contradictions without achieving considerable mutual understanding among peoples and countries with different social and economic systems, starting from the problem of ending the arms race".

"We have long given up making a choice in favour of any camp," the speaker said. "And now we fully confirm this refusal which stems from a responsible understanding of the present-day international reality, from political needs of our country and efforts to promote the contribution that Italy can and must make in supreme interests of peace".

"Certain persons have been surprised that we positively met the new elements in the foreign policy course of the Soviet Union, as if we have thus almost refuted out previous opinions", Alessandro Natta said. "While being aware of what has changed in the USSR's foreign policy, and wishing success in the implementation of the radical reforms announced in the Soviet Union, we do not close our eyes to many serious unresolved problems there", he said. "Those who have not realised in due time the need for serious and profound criticism and now applaud what is new without having dared in the past to combat what was outdated, are seriously contradicting themselves".

"We are now capable of appreciating the efforts aimed at the creation of a new international climate and resumption of the detente process in the world, ever more so since we proceed from our complete autonomy in deciding on our stand with regard to the Soviet Union, basing themselves on political, and not on ideological concepts", Alessandro Natta said at the congress.

"The Italian Communists declare resolutely against the arms race. We have never glossed over the tendencies fo the U.S. Administration. Reagan has no supporters within our party," the general secretary of the Italian Communist Party said to the applause of the delegates.

"The real problem now is how to put an end to the political course that is dangerous both for the whole world and for the American people". Alessandro Natta made a call for clearly distinguishing between the Government of the United States and the American people.

"The Italian Communists criticise the U.S. Administration above all for its foreign policy course, for the obstacles it places in the way of a positive advance that was started in Geneva".

"We have already declared that militarisation of space is veritable insanity, no matter who conducts it", said the general secretary of the Italian Communist Party. "Therefore we demand that Italy refuse to participate in the SDI programme. The attempt to make a distinction between joining in the SDI politically and consent to the participation of European firms in the imlementation of that American programme holds no water either."

Dwelling on Italy's foreign policy, Alessandro Natta pointed to the lofty spirit of national sovereignty that exists among the Italian people. He emphasised that the independent foreign policy line of the country can be pursued only if Italy rids itself of the dependence of its transoceanic ally.

The general secretary of the Italian Communist Party criticised the domestic policy of the Rome government. He emphasised that the present authorities have been unable to resolve the numerous acute social and economic problems that face Italy today. At the same time, a positive assessment was made of certain initiatives of the government headed by Bettino Craxi, the initiatives he took in the international arena in the interests of peace, of the settlement of local conflicts, of ensuring the national independence of the country. The speaker said that a profound crisis existing in Italy can be resolved only by adopting an alternative programme of development and changing political government in Italy. He touched upon the question of relations of the Italian Communist Party with other leading Italian political parties -- first of all with the Italian Socialist Party and the Christian Democrats, Alessandro Natta stressed that the idea of a democratic alternative advanced by the Communists presupposes bringing closer the stands of the Italian Communist Party and the Italian Socialist Party.

Dwelling on some inter-party problems he declared that the Italian Communist Party today is a contemprary party of renewal and social tranformations, Alessandro Natta declared for the further development of inter-party democracy, emphasising particularly that this trend must lead not to the creation of internal trends, factions and groups in the party, but to a still greater and resolute unity of the Italian Communist Party. The debates of the main report are held at the 15th Congress of the Italian Communist Party in Florence.

## International Situation Viewed

LD131551 Moscow TASS in English 1540 GMT 13 Apr 86

[Text] Florence April 13 TASS -- Delegates of the 17th congress of the Italian Communist Party which is under way here concentrated their attention on the dramatic worsening of the international situation of the the aggressive actions of the U.S. Administration which is going on with nuclear tests and is actively whipping up military and political tension in the Mediterranean.

Addressing the congress, Gian Carlo Pajetta, member of the leadership of the Italian Communist Party, said: "The whole of mankind is living through a difficult moment of its history which can become frightening. We, Communists, should neither pass in silence nor underestimate its danger. The latest developments show that the risk, as well as anxiety, are growing".

"The Geneva meeting opened up the way to the hopes of peoples, of all the progressively-minded forces. On the one hand, there exist the words and policy of Ronald Reagan which manifest themselves, among other things, in the support for the counterrevolutionary forces and the continuation of the nuclear tests. On the other hand, solid, energetic peace initiatives have been put forward by the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev", he said.

Speaking about the foreign policy pursued by Italy, he pointed out that it was influenced to some extent by the stand of Italian Communists. At the present stage the problems of Italy's membership in NATO, of ensuring national autonomy, independence and national honour should be raised in a different way.

Gian Carlo Pajetta emphasized that is was necessary to decide on what terms Italy should remain in the alliance, taking into consideration the fact that today there exists Europe which would like, without withdrawing from NATO, to be regarded as a single entity.

Delegates of the congress met with storms of applause a report of Lazio Giovanni Berlinguer, secretary of a regional committee of the party, who demanded that Italy and other West European countries exert efforts for warding off the U.S. military threat hanging over the Mediterranean. It would meet the interests of all the countries, including Italy.

The report made by Giorgio Napolitano dealt with relations between the Italian Communist Party and other left-wing forces in the Apennines and the continent in general.

The closing speech was delivered at the congress by the General Secretary of the Italian Communist Party Alessandro Natta.

The delegates passed over to the election of the steering bodies of the Italian Communist Party.

## Natta Concludes Congress

LD140830 Moscow TASS in English 0817 GMT 14 Apr 86

[Text] Florence April 14 TASS -- Alessandro Natta, general secretary of the Communist Party of Italy (PCI), made concluding remarks at the 17th PCI Congress that completed its deliberations here.

On behalf of Italian Communists he expressed gratitude to the delegations of communist and workers', socialist and social democratic parties, national-liberation movements, progressive forces, and public organizations for attending the PCI congress and asked them to convey fraternal greetings to their activists and the people in their countries.

At the time when the 17th PCI Congress continued its work the war threat looming dark over the Mediterranean, and not only that region for that matter, has sharply intensified, Alessandro Natta said. The danger of a direct U.S. armed attack on Libya has grown more dramatic.

"We have declared and reiterate it today -- Europe can and should raise its voice," he said. "This is the task facing all the countries. Flames of war can break out in the Mediterranean any moment."

Another nuclear explosion conducted by the United States, the speaker said, "has compelled the U.S.S.R. -- and it was logical to expect that -- to end Moscow's unilateral moratorium on nuclear testing till the time the U.S. agrees to the termination of such testing."

If this time most reactionary and extremist forces gain the upper hand, Alessandro Natta warned, the situation may go out of control. To prevent that, vigorous actions of people are required.

The PCI general secretary described as "mad" the foreign policy of the present U.S. Administration and said that the PCI should take an active part in the mass peace movement.

To stop the hand of "hawks", it is essential to bring millions of people into the anti-war movement, he emphasized. Our duty at the present historical phase is to work for peace, for reviving the process of detente, for ensuring Europe's concerted action and for preventing Italy from being drawn into a venture of some kind.

The 17th PCI Congress ended with the election of the leading bodies of the party. Alessandro Natta was elected PCI secretary general. Paolo Bufalini was elected chairman of the Central Control Commission of the party.

Gorbachev on Natta Reelection

LD141822 Moscow TASS in English 1809 GMT 14 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow April 14 TASS -- Mikhail Gorbachev cordially congratulated Alessandro Natto upon his election as general secretary of the Italian Communist Patty.

CPSU APPEALS TO EUROPEAN PEOPLE ON MAY DAY

LD122128 Moscow TASS in English 2020 GMT 12 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow April 13 TASS -- "Work for peaceful cooperation, goodneighbourly relations between nations, for detente and the creation of reliable security on the continent." This appeal the CPSU Central Committee has addressed to peoples of Europe on the occasion of the May Day, the day of international solidarity of working people. In the appeals on the occasion of the holiday published here today the CPSU Central Committee proclaimed: "Let class solidarity and cooperation of communists of all the countries in the struggle for peace and socialism grow stronger".

The CPSU Central Committee congratulated on the occasion of the May Day the working class of capitalist countries which, according to the appeals, is waging "an intense struggle against the domination of the monopolies, for its rights and vital interests"

The CPSU Central Committee sent fraternal greetings to peoples of socialist countries. It proclaimed: "Long live world socialism a powerful and influential force of today. Let cooperation of socialist countries grow stronger".

## ARAB LEADERS VOICE CONTINUING SUPPORT FOR LIBYA

### Syrian Statement

LD151059 Moscow TASS in English 0935 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] Damascus April 15 TASS -- According to a report of the Syrian news agency SANA, President Hafiz Al-Asad of Syria had a telephone conversation with leader of the Libyan revolution Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi earlier this morning. The conversation dealt with U.S. air strikes on the Libyan cities of Tripoli and Banghazi.

SANA circulated a statement by an official Syrian spokesman. With the aim of establishing American dominance in the region, subordinating the Arab nation to its will and encouraging Israel to stage new acts of aggression against Arab countries, the statement said, the United States made air strikes at the territory of the Libyan Jamahiriyah.

By organizing that attack it demonstrated yet another time its contempt for the interests of international security. The actions of the White House, the statement emphasized, are a flagrant violation of the United Nations charter and norms of international law and an infringement on the will of peoples, their freedom and national sovereignty.

Strongly condemning that barbaric American aggression against sister Libya, the Syrian Arab Republic declares that it stands steadfastly on Libya's side and places its entire potential at Libya's disposal, the statement said.

It urged the Arab countries and their governments to confront that aggressive action and take all the necessary measures to abort it.

Syria called the attention of the world public to the aggressive American policy that threatened universal peace, security and the future of mankind, and called for repulsing provocative U.S. actions.

### Reaffirmation by PDRY

LD150925 Moscow TASS in English 0842 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] Aden April 15 TASS -- Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, a member of the Politbureau of the Central Committee of the Yemen Socialist Party, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen [PDRY] spoke on telephone with Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Libyan revolution.

During the conversation Al-'Attas reaffirmed full-scale solidarity of the people of South Yemen with the Libyan people.

Al-'Attas said that Democratic Yemen was on Libya's side and that the defense of Libya's sovereignty was the defense of sovereignty of all Arab countries.

## SOVIET-LIBYAN TALKS ON LONG-TERM COOPERATION END

LD150655 Moscow TASS in English 0645 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] Tripoli April 15 TASS -- Soviet-Libyan talks on the questions of developing long-term economic, technical, trade and engineering cooperation were held in Tripoli on April 8-14.

The Soviet delegation was led by Konstantin Katushev, chairman of the State Committee of the USSR for Foreign Economic Relations and member of the CPSU Central Committee, and the Libyan delegation was headed by Fawzi al-Shakshuki, secretary for planning of Libya's General People's Committee.

During his stay in the Libyan Jamahiriyah, the head of the Soviet delegation was received by the leader of the Libyan revolution, Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, who handed over a message to Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

## ARAB DISUNITY IMPEDES MIDEAST SETTLEMENT QUEST

PM141657 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Apr 86 Morning Edition p 5

[Article by Konstantin Geyvandov: "Vulnerable Link"]

[Text] The recent U.S. aggression against Libya provoked an immediate reaction from the Arab world. The Arab League Council, then in session in Tunis, unanimously passed a resolution decisively condemning this treacherous attack on one of the countries belonging to the Arab League and stating that the escalation of aggression is fraught with a threat to the peace and security of all Arab states, and to peace throughout the world. It demanded that the U.S. Administration cease all military operations against Libya and immediately withdraw the U.S. fleet from its shores. Members of the council spoke in favor of taking active measures to repel the aggressor by granting aid to the Libyan Jamahiriyah, including military aid.

I do not doubt that the unanimous rebuff delivered to the U.S. aggression by the Arab states played a far from minor role in the Pentagon's decision to end "maneuvers" far earlier than the stated time and to withdraw its naval armada from Libyan shores. According to press reports, even Congress and the U.S. State Department expressed concern and fears with regard to the unfavorable effect of Washington's anti-Libyan actions on the United States' "long-term relations" with the Arab world. Vice President Bush was forced to admit at a press conference that some countries in the region had "publicly taken a none too benevolent attitude to what we did" in the Gulf of Sidra. But, at this point he hastened to voice the hope that, privately, the leaders of these states would say differently.

In connection with this formulation of the issue by a high-ranking representative of the U.S. Administration, a commentary by the Kuwait newspaper AL-WATAN is noteworthy. "The U.S. aggression against Libya," it writes, "would never have happened if the Arabs had achieved the necessary degree of solidarity. The Pentagon's bombing of Libyan targets, like other acts of aggression, are indirectly a reflection of inter-Arab contradictions." These words, it seems, contain the bitter truth characterizing the present state of affairs in the Arab world.

Yes, the absence of unity and cohesion in the ranks of the Arab countries has always been and remains the weakest and most vulnerable spot. This fact is constantly exploited in the anti-Arab policies of the United States and Israel; policies aimed, on the one hand, at foiling any solution to such an all-national problem for the Arab world as that of achieving a comprehensive and just Near East settlement, and, on the other, at further materializing the "idea of preserving Israel's clear military superiority over its potential enemies in any possible combination," to which idea President Reagan invariably swears loyalty.

If one takes a look at how events have developed since 1967, one can draw the conclusion that the American sraeli allies have succeeded fairly well, systematically sowing dissent among the ranks of their Arab enemies.

Sometimes, for example, they claim they are at war with Syria, without affecting, they say, the interests of other Arab states, and things end with Israel annexing Syria's Golan Heights. Another time, hiding behind the far-fetched thesis of the necessity for a defense against so-called Palestinian extremism, Tel Aviv unleashes aggression against neighboring Lebanon.

And now, striving to perpetuate occupation of this country's southern regions, the Israeli military, together with their U.S. patrons, are trying to persuade the Arab public that the occupationists' terror and repressions on Lebanese soil are virtually the only way of... safeguarding Israel's security. Repaying one good turn with another, Tel Aviv's leaders are vying with one another in their raptures over the Pentagon's military adventure against Libya, in no way embarrassed that in this respect they must do a solo on an international scale.

Creating a situation of dissent and dislocation in the Arab world with the aid of maneuvering, intrigues, and sometimes direct intimidation, the American-Israeli allies have for more than a decade sabotaged an all-embracing Near East settlement, the heart of which is the Palestinian problem. It is not surprising, therefore, that the pan-Arab program on this question, drawn up in 1982 at a summit meeting in Fes, has not moved an inch in its implementation, although it has received virtually universal support from the world community of nations. At the same time, exploiting the lack of unity within Arab ranks, Washington and Tel Aviv are methodically trying to insinuate new separate and capitulatory agreements in any form, as is attested to, in particular, by the current visits to the region by U.S. Vice President Bush and by State Department emissary Murphy.

Here we can once again trace the same handwriting which has become characteristic of the American-Israeli tandem's activity in the region. While Washington works on so-called moderate regimes, offering as the "carrot" supplies of new types of weapons and the services of U.S. naval armadas, Tel Aviv continues its overt saber rattling. The latest batch of threats, which addressed in concentrated form the neighboring Arab states, was recently delivered by Israeli Defense Minister Rabin.

Here are some of them: 1. There is a possibility of war with Syria; 2. Israel is encountering increased activity among partisan units from Lebanese territory... and we are prepared to answer the challenge; 3. The continued PLO presence in Jordan can only serve to increase the tension between our two countries and will, with time, threaten the present regime in Jordan.

Washington, trying not to lag behind its junior parner, is now threatening to "finish the job" in Libya. The United States recently resorted to another trick, now attempting to create the illusion for Arab countries that its Tel Aviv ally does not always act with a whip in its hands, but can sometimes produce a carrot from behind its back. Thus, after the recent visit to the United States by Israel's Prime Minister Peres, a State Department spokesman reported that the United States and Israel have begun discussion of a multibillion-dollar "Marshall Plan" to develop the countries of the Near East in order to help create a more favorable atmosphere for achieving peace in the region.

What can be said about this? First, if such a multibillion-dollar fund is set up, the lion's share of the funds it collects will go to Israel. The only difference will be that the burden of the cost of supporting the chronically crisis-striken Israeli economy will in this case have to be shared with Washington by its West European allies and Japan, which there are plans to involve in financing the fund. Second, if, after this, there is any money left for the Near East version of the "Marshall Plan," it goes without saying that the American-Israeli partners are counting on using it to pay for the planned separate and capitulatory deals.

Going back to the questions of Arab unity and solidarity, it must be said that during my visits to the region I repeatedly heard it said that Arab national security is indivisible. I have no doubt that Algerian President C. Bendjedid proceeded precisely from this when he said recently in Moscow: "In the present complex conditions in the struggle to establish a just and lasting peace in the Near East, the ranks of Palestinian opposition must unite and all Arab countries must rally around this opposition." I am sure that achievement of this aim would receive the highest possible appraisal from the peoples of the Arab east.

## INTERNAL STRIFE HARMS CHANCES FOR LEBANESE PEACE

PM111101 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Apr 86 First Edition p 5

[Own correspondent Yu. Glukhov report: "Lebanon: A Worrying Time"]

[Text] Beirut, April -- "Political stagnation, deadlock, paralysis" -- these and similar pessimistic assessments of the Lebanese situation predominate in the Beirut newspapers. They can also be heard at meetings with politicians and sensed in the mood of the Lebanese. A time of hope has once again given way to a time of worries.

The present deterioration in the country's situation is connected with events which took place on 15 January this year. On that day a coup took place in East Beirut within the "Lebanese forces": S. Ja'ja, chief of the general staff, removed E. Hubayqah from the post of leader of the "Lebanese Forces" and took his place.

The "15 January putsch" was of greater significance than the personal struggle for power among the right-wing hristian militia which had been exacerbated in recent months. Once again the domestic political equilibrium, achieved as a result of major efforts to elaborate a formula for national consensus in Lebanon, was disrupted.

Let me remind you that at the end of last year, through the mediation of Syria, an agreement was concluded in Damascus between the main warring factions -- the "Lebanese Forces" on the one hand and the Amal movement and the Progressive Socialist Party (PSP) on the other.

The Damascus agreement contained a broad program of reforms aimed at eliminating the main causes of internal tension. In particular, it envisaged the renunciation of the principle of confessionalism, that is, the distribution of posts on a religious and communal basis. In the transitional stage it was proposed to even out the representation of Christians and Muslims in parliament (at present this ratio is six to five in favor of the Christians) and to review the functions of the president, prime minister, and so forth.

The events of 15 January set back the normalization process which had begun. The putschists demanded a revision of the Damascus agreement. These demands were supposed by Lebanese President A. al-Jumayyil.

By all appearances, right-wing Christian bourgeois circles, especially the Maronite branch, were not prepared to give up their privileges for the sake of national unity. In accordance with confessional law only the Maronites have the right to nominate a representative for the post of president. They have long held other key positions in state life also.

The country is divided into opponents and supporters of the Damascus agreement. But this watershed does not only follow the religious line, as Western propaganda ofter suggests. It is a question in effect, of a struggle between conservative and progressive trends in the country's socioeconomic and political development, between those who would like to preserve the existing structures and those who advocate changes.

That is why the Christian and Islamic extremists find themselves objectively in the same camp, paradoxical as it may seem at first glance.

The split led to the ending of intrastate political contacts. The prime minister, the speaker of parliament, and the Muslim ministers are boycotting the president. The government has not met for some months. The political stagnation is promoting a further deterioration in the general situation.

The constant outside interference complicates the domestic situation. Lebanon has long since drained the bitter cup of a "settlement" according to Western formulas. The peace brought on the bayonets of the U.S. Marines and soldiers of the "multinational forces" led to terrible trails. Yet, now the Lebanese are being persistently fed this "idea": In the conditions which have arisen, the West could provide a formula for a Lebanese settlement to replace the Damascus agreement. An attempt is thus being made to push Lebanon onto the path of repeating the grievious errors of the past.

Reports have appeared in the Beirut press about the revival of collaborationist ties between the "Lebanese forces" and Israel. Apparently, some people, on the basis of selfish interests, would like to consign to oblivion even the fact that Israel aggression has cost and continues to cost Lebanon dear.

There have also been hostile attacks on Syria from the opponents of the Damascus agreement, although experience shows that it was Syria which succeeded in playing the part of intermediary and acting as a stabilizing factor in the Lebanese situation.

The heat of political passions developed into military confrontation, in which the "Lebanese Forces" are opposed by detachments of the PSP, Amal, and a number of other organizations. In recent weeks dozens of settlements to the east and north of Beirut, the suburbs of the Lebanese capital, and its center have found themselves in the zone of armed clashes. There have also been outbreaks of fighting in the region of the Palestinian camps in West Beirut between the Palestinians and the Amal Movement. All this results in more and more casualties.

As usual, Tel Aviv has taken advantage of the latest round of clashes within Lebanon. The Israeli military has again invaded regions deep within the country. Some 1,500 officers and men, hundreds of tanks and armored carriers, helicopters, and gunboats providing cover from the sea took part in the "combing operation" which lasted many days. Israeli aircraft have just bombed Sidon, situated 40 km south of Beirut, again.

It is a vital necessity for Lebanon to settle the domestic crisis. Torn by internecine strife, it is defenseless in the face of the Israeli aggressor and the imperialist forces which support it.